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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,871—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th Dec.
M.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. M. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhp at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

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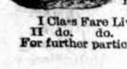
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	10th Jan. 1897.



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II do. do. „ 350 do. „ 300.

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S.S. ARCHIMEDE .....7th Jan. 1897

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about the 19th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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Bombay, 15th December, 1896.

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YARRA	4255	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4222	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

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Wooden Horses	„ 1 0	to 6 0
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Speaking Lion	„ 5 8	to 95 0
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Elephant, with Voice	„ 1 0	to 80 0
Bear do.	„ 20 0	to 21 0
Dog do.	„ 2 0	to 40 0
Dolls, Jointed	„	
„ Musical	„	
„ Cleansible	„	
„ Mama-Papa	„	
„ Wax	„	
„ Washable	„	0 12 to 48 0
„ Kid Body	„	
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„ Dressed	„	
„ Model	„	
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„ Miniature	„	

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KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Cleanses, Feeds and Stimulates the hair and strengthens it against all injurious climatic effects.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A PURE, SWEET AND FRAGRANT LIQUID DENTIFRICE

should find a place upon every Toilet Table.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

is an ideal preparation for thoroughly cleansing the teeth, refreshing the mouth, and perfuming the breath.

FRESHER THAN ANYTHING IMPORTED.

Compounded from choice spices and floral essences and suitable alike for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY) AND THURSDAY, 16TH AND 17TH DECEMBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY

OF THE

GRAND MILITARY GYMNASTIC AND VARIETY COMPANY.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL NAIRNE, C.B.,

AND

BRIGADIER-GENL. W. GATACRE, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

WONDERFUL FEATS, SPLENDID DANCES, HUMOROUS SONGS & RECITATIONS.

STARTLING EFFECTS WITH VARIED LIGHTS.

EACH EVENING THE PROGRAMME WILL BE VARIED.

By kind permission of Colonel C. D. Cooper and Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats Rs. 3 and 2. Back Seats Re. 1 and annas 8.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM, HALF PRICE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Company, (Ld.)

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MANAGER.....MR. H. P. LYONS.

XMAS SEASON.

COMMENCING,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,

The strongest organization that has ever toured India.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON DRAMATIC COMPANY.

first appearance in Bombay of the Celebrated Australian Dialect Actor, Comedian and Vocalist

CHARLIE TAYLOR

And the talented Emotional Actress, Comedienne and Vocalist

ELLA CARRINGTON

Supported by their specially selected DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Organized to support Mr. Taylor and Miss Carrington, includes the Charming Society Actress,

MISS GLADYS GRANT

(Her first appearance in India.)

The beautiful Skirt and Serpentine Dancer,

MISS KITTIE MANSELL

(Her first appearance in India.)

The Clever Musical Director and Pianoforte Soloist.

MR. HAL. HENNINGHAM

(His first appearance in India.)

The favorite Comedian and Vocalist.

MR. PERCY CLIFTON.

Messrs. ARTHUR STANLEY, F. CLIVE, G. PAGET, F. MONTAGUE, J. DAVIS, G. WHYBURN, W. LEICESTER, &c., &c., and MESDAMES ANNIE LYONS and JESSIE LEON.

Who will have the honour of appearing,

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,

In the first production in Bombay of a Dramatisation of the World Famous Novel.

TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, Orchester Stall, Rs. 4; Reserved Seats, Balcony Stalls, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the Stall and Pit only.

Overture at 8-45. Performance to commence at 9 p. m sharp.

☞ N.B.—Box Office for Reserved Seats now open at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

THE PALACE

ROLLER SKATING RINK

Has been Open to the Public daily, from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

GENTLEMEN, ADMISSION, Re.1, Skate Free.

LADIES, ADMISSION, Free, Skate 8 Ans.

W. GANGE JARDEN, Manager.

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY AND ITS WORKS IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Excellency LORD SANDHURST.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel ARNOTT

THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

on

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 18TH & 19TH,

FROM 4-30 TILL 7 P.M.

It will consist of Children's Clothes, Fancy Work of all kinds and Christmas Presents, &c.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "NATAL," arrived from MARSEILLES, landed in Town Custom. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 15th December, 1896.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "PERSEPOLIS," arrived from PERSIAN GULF in Victoria Dock No 7, All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 15th December, 1896.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE will be held in the BOYS' Schoolroom, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 6 p.m.

Relatives and Friends of the Pupils are cordially invited.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Election Roll, which will be in force for 12 months beginning on the 10th December, 1896, is now ready and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A Fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for each copy.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th December, 1896.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS

IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm

TO HAND.

APPLY TO

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19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

Most Popular Whisky in India.

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follow. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—At SHROFF BROTHERS, XMAS BAZAR, viz, the whole Stock of Xmas Cards, Toys, Dolls, &c., at DISCOUNT of TWO ANNAS in each Rupee.

TO CLEAR OUR STOCK.—We have decided to give the Public the above Discount hitherto allowed only to Xmas Trees and Large Buyers.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Allowed to Merchants, Xmas Treeholders to reduce our unusually large Stock I received late this year, viz., only last week by SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

TO LET.—A LARGE AIRY SHOP in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A furnished Bungalow on Church Hill, Igatpuri. Terms, apply to E. A. OSBORNE.

PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs Murdoch & Co., London, can be returned within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be deceived.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE with an extensive park. Rare Opportunity FOR SAFE Investment, situated in a healthy locality, Byculla, suitable for an Orphanage, an Hotel or a Boarding School. Contains 25 large rooms including two grand drawing-rooms 50ft. ×30ft. Frontage 106 ft., fitted up with gas. Land about 12300 sq. yards, half available as a splendid building site, also a capacious Tank. Apply to "S," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Complete turnout, (Light English built Victoria, newly done up and BAY ARAB GELDING, (6 years). offers—Address "H. H." care of this office.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot hold but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and servants, and leave it well satisfied, that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious, Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY Butles Scotch, Everton Toffee, Twisted Barley Sugar, Barley Sugar by Whistles, Silver Comfits, Liquers, &c., &c., Just unpacked. Xmas List Free.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdars Palace Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EDWARD JEMMETT (JR).

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and Section 28 of Act II. of 1874 as amended by Act IX. of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before Saturday the 31st day of December 1896, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

EDWARD JEMMETT, JUNIOR, late a Student in the Byculla Jubilee Technical College, Bombay, who died at Bombay, on 21st May 1896.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General of Bengal.

7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 24th Nov. 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENNINSULA RAILWAY, LUBRICATING OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY 23rd December for the supply of

250 tons of Oil

suitable for lubricating the axles and working gear of Locomotive Engines, during the twelve months commencing 1st February, 1897.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

3. A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for trial.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

General Storekeeper's Office, Ferguson Road, Bombay, 5th December, 1896.

FOR SALE.

HAJEE CASSIM LUDHA,

GENERAL, COMMISSION AND HOUSE AGENT,

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE.

PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS!!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH DECEMRER, 1896,

AT BUNGALOW No 152, VALENTINE LODGE, SANGAM ROAD, POONA.

Commencing from 8-30 to 11 A.M. each day

An excellent opportunity for the purchase of rare and choice Plants:—The well-known Garden belonging to Mr. THOMAS BROMLEY

ALSO

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE,

ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1896.

At Bungalow No. 152, Valentine Lodge, Sangam Road.

(Commencing at 11-30 a. m.

MR. HAJEE KASSIM LUDHA, Government and Public Auctioneer, Poona, having been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, has the pleasure to announce that he will submit to public auction on the above date, time and place mentioned, the handsome elegant valuable and select property belonging to MR. THOMAS BROMLEY.

Also a grand Concert Piano, (by John Broadwood and Sons), London.

Poultry, Pigeons, Fowl Houses, etc., etc.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT, SPLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"

"GYMKHANAS."

"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD. BOMBAY

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions &c. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders to pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at — per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO
VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 4,900,000 =	,, 9,800,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 4,130,000 =	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places of the World.

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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 8-10m., 10-8a. Low water, 2-33m., 2-32a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Indian Troop Service transport Victoria, due to arrive.
Presentation to Dr. A. G. da Gama, Mr. Rehmoobhoy Allana's bungalow, Warden Road, 5 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, the Rev. T. Currie's special mission to young men, 8-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Gymnastic and Variety Company.
Roller Skating Rink.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s.s. Natal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

THE TAYLOR CARRINGTON COMPANY.—We are desired to remind our readers that the box plan of the Tivoli Theatre is at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, and seats are being quickly taken for "Trilby," for Saturday evening.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—These hounds will meet on the 17th December, at Wankola, 20th at Parla, 24th at Santa Cruz, 27th at Bamanwadi, 31st at the Rifle Butts, 3rd January at Wankola, 7th at Parla, and on the 10th at Shahar.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Bertram Keightley, M.A. (Cantab), general secretary of the Indian section of the Theosophical Society, in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Subject: "The Building of Character."

SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC MISSION AT THE Y. M. C. A.—On Monday night, in the Central Building, Apollo Bunder, there was commenced a Special Evangelistic Mission to young men. There was a crowded audience, and the Missioner (the Rev. T. Currie, M. A., of the Free Church of Scotland) gave a very powerful address on the subject of the barren fig tree. The singing was very bright and hearty, and the whole service was most attractive and profitable. The mission continues until Friday of this week, and the meetings commence at 8-30 each evening.

A LECTURE.—Dr. Sadashiv Vaman Kane delivered an interesting lecture in Marathi on bubonic fever, on Monday evening at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kandewadi. Among those present were:—Dr. Bhalchandra, R. B. Bhaskeraо B. Pitale, Drs. Desmukh, Kane, Vainapure and Ajngar, Messrs. Dixit, Tukaram Tatya, Balkrisnarao B. Pitale, Sevaclal, Jinsiwale, and others. Dr. Bhalchandra was called to the chair. Several points mooted in the lecture required discussion. Therefore, on the motion of Professor Jinsiwale, and supported by Mr. Balkrisnarao B. Pitale, the discussion on the lecture was postponed till Sunday afternoon next, in the hall.

FATAL FALL OF A TODDY TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, yesterday, at Parbadavie Road, touching the death of Essoo Narayan, a toddy drawer, aged forty years, residing in an oart in that locality. About half-past 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, the deceased went up a cocoanut tree close by his hut, and shortly afterwards his wife heard the noise of a fall, and on her going to the tree, she found the deceased lying on the ground in an unconscious state. His left wrist was broken and his chest was pressed in. A number of friends came up, and Essoo was carried into his hut, where he died about half-an-hour afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Royal Dragoons	Hume.
Overture	Concert	Titl.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	Arnold.
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan.
Valse	La Gitana	Bucalossi.
Polka	Real	Zavertal.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PICK-POCKET AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Flanagan prosecuted one Mahomed Jamal, a Mahomedan of bad repute, having a record of four previous convictions, on a charge of stealing a piece of cloth, containing a key and a four-anna piece, from a woman, named Puma. On Sunday afternoon, the prosecutrix was at the Victoria Gardens, and whilst she was standing at a bird cage in the gardens, the accused came from behind, and having put his hand into the woman's pocket, managed to extract the piece of cloth containing the key and the money. The prosecutrix detected the man in the act and handed him over into police custody. His Worship convicted the accused, and as he was an old offender, sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting, of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms, at 5-30 p.m., to-day. The papers to be read include —"Notes on the Indian Sloth Bear," by Mr. Reginald Gilbert; "On the poisonous properties of the *Plumbago zeylanica*," by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar; "Food of the Bull Frog and Musk-Rat," by Mr. J. A. Betham; "On the occurrence of Marshall's Iora in Ceylon," by Lieutenant C. D. Lester; "A curious malformed Tiger's skull," by Captain R. Wapshare; "Note on the same," by Dr. P. W. Bassett-Smith, R.N.; "Nests taken from March to June at Kohat and Mussoorie," by Captain R. H. Rattray; "Birds collected during five years' residence in the Hylakandi District, Cachar," by Mr. C. M. Inglis; "On *Pericrocotus speciosus*," by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker; "Description of two new species of butterflies," by M. L. de Niceville.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT AT THE TEXTILE CLUB.—The case in which Mr. John George Hill, weaving master of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, stood charged, at the instance of Mr. Samuel Sterling Newton, manager of the City of Bombay Mill, with assaulting and causing hurt to the latter, on the night of the 29th ultimo, at the Textile Club, Byculla, was called on for further hearing, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended the accused. Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Byrne informed the magistrate that the accused having tendered an apology, the parties had come to an amicable settlement amongst themselves. Mr. Hemming stated that it had been arranged that no other statement should be mentioned in court except that there was an amicable settlement of the case between the parties. Mr. Byrne replied that the defendant came to his office yesterday morning and informed him that Mr Hemming was no longer instructed by him in the case, and that he (Mr. Byrne) had to prepare a letter of apology for the defendant; but that without mentioning the terms of the apology, he must mention the fact of the apology. Mr. Hemming said that there was no necessity of mentioning even the fact of the apology, and if the matter had been allowed to rest between the parties, the case would never have come to the Court at all, but for a demand made for Rs. 92. His Worship remarked he was glad that the case was settled out of court. The court did not want to go into the motives or reasons of the settlement. Mr. Byrne then applied for leave to withdraw the case. The court granted the application, and the defendant was acquitted.

PRESENTATION TO A WEAVING MASTER.—A correspondent sends the following.—In the Berar Manufacturing Company Mills at Badneira a purse, gold watch, and a ring were presented to Mr. Homjee Dhanjishaw Postwalla, the popular weaving master, on the evening of the 6th instant. Mr. Postwalla relinquished the appointment he held in the Mills in consequence of his having secured a better one in the Oriental Mills at Bombay. Mr. O'Grady, Magistrate of Badneira, who presided on the occasion and made the presentation, complimented Mr. Postwalla on the services he had rendered to the Mills, and informed his audience that it was necessary for him to emphasize the fact that it was the Parsee community which had supplied to the Mills the energy and spirit of enterprize and good management for which that community was so conspicuous. wherever commerce, trade, and industry were represented, the Parsee was always in the fore-front, and had shown an adaptability to circumstances which was perhaps the secret of his success. He was sure they would all join him in congratulating Mr. Homjee on having gained the good opinion and approbation of his superiors, and the affection and esteem of the mill-hands under him, proof of which they had there in the large assembly of people of different castes and positions and in the valuable souvenirs on the table—souvenirs that had been purchased from the voluntary contributions of the mill employés and the Parsees of Badneira and Amraoti. It spoke very highly in Mr. Homjee's favour, and proved that bemust have been a kind and considerate master to those who served under him, to find men on small salaries coming forward even in these hard times, each with his little contribution towards the purchase money of mementoes which they asked Mr. Homjee to carry away with him in recollection of the many years of work together and a comradeship which no doubt had ripened into friendship and esteem on both sides. At the conclusion of the Chairman's remarks, Dr. Nanji, Railway Medical Officer of Badneira, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding on the occasion and for the felicitous manner in which he had spoken of the Parsee community in general and of Mr. Postwalla in particular. The speaker praised Mr. O'Grady's kindliness and courtesy without distinction of rich or poor, and his unflagging industry and hard work for five years which had gained for him his present position. The vote of thanks was passed by the meeting amidst applause, and the ladies and gentlemen, some of whom had specially come down from Comraoti, afterwards adjourned to an adjoining pendal to partake of refreshments.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

THE annual prize-giving at the Cathedral High Schools took place in the Town Hall, last evening. The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided, and Mrs. Dinmock distributed the prizes.

The proceedings opened by the girls singing "Christmas bells." The song was done ample justice to, and the manner in which it was sung reflects great credit on those responsible for their training and education in this branch. The scarf drill was gone through by infants (girls), and the triangle song by infant boys, who each held a musical triangle and beat time in harmony to the strains of the piano. Flower gardens and action song was sung by girls (infants), who each holding a floral garland, went through evolutions, quite mindful of the beat of time and with mathematical accuracy. The short programme thus included only four items, but they were all of a most interesting character, every one of which elicitd the loudest applause from the audience, the majority of whom were parents of the children, and were present to bear witness to the care bestowed upon their little ones by the management, to whom their work in this direction has been a labour of love.

The Rev. Mr. Nelson, Hon. Secretary of the Institution, read the following is the report of the governing body:—In issuing their report for 1896, the Governing Body are glad to announce that the new Boys, School was occupied at the beginning of the year. A year's experience has proved that the arrangements are well suited for the requirements of the School; and the quiet gained by the removal to a less prominent site is a great boon to both pupils and teachers. The plans of the new Girls' School are such as to convince the Governing Body that, when completed, the School will in all respects be as perfect as possible. The Governing Body desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable servicesrendered to the Schools by the Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer-Lewis who has always taken a keen interest in promoting the welfare of both institutions Boys' School.—The average number on the rolls from December 1895 to November 1896, has been 190. During the year 77 boys were admitted and 80 withdrawn:—of the latter 5 entered Colleges, 11 went to England, and 21 obtained situations. Five boys passed the Matriculation Examination. Of these Keane was placed 11th on the list of successful candidates. Keane and Setterfield have gone to England, the former to prepare for the I. M. S. and the latter to be trained as an architect. The others have entered local Arts Colleges. Two boys were presented for the Junior Government Examination. Of these one, Thomas Savage, gained a scholarship tenable for two years. As a general rule we, in common with most of the European High Schools, do not enter boys for the Senior Scholarship, as this requires a knowledge of a Vernacular, which not more than three or four boys in the senior division study. Of the "old" boys we are glad to note that Geoffrey Sealy, after studying at Guy's Hospital, London, passed 9th into the I.M.S. and is now at Netley. Arthur Bingham passed the M. R. C. V. S. Examination at London, and Leo Hirsch the first Examination in Medicine at Bombay. It is gratifying also to be assured,—as we have been during this year,—of the interest taken by "old boys" in their school. We have received presents of books and curiosities from "old boys" in England, Australia, Burma, Ceylon and Uganda. The boys' as well as the Girls' School, was examined in Scripture Knowledge by the Rev. C. Gilder, who reports: "The Examination of the Cathedral School (both Boys and Girls') has afforded me great pleasure, and the result gives evidence of much care on the part of the teachers and a thorough interest in the subject of instruction on the part of the children. To judge from the reverent and attentive demeanour of the children, the teaching has evidently been of a nature calculated to have, by God's blessing, a lasting practical influence on their lives and conduct." The following extracts are taken from the Report of Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, N.D., who inspected the school on the 8th December:—This school possesses an excellent building and an adequate supply of furniture, books, maps, pictures, etc. The general managements for the maintenance of order and discipline and for the comfort and welfare of the boys in his school are excellent. Considerable attention is paid to physical education in this school. The boys play cricket, and they are regularly instructed in military drill. I may state in conclusion that I am of opinion that the Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay, is a thoroughly well-managed and efficient institution. The teaching staff of the school has remained unchanged, and the Head master desires to record his appreciation of their co-operation. The Drawing Classes have been continued under Mr. Fern, and have done well. Miss Schmuck still continues with us as Piano Master. The Marathi classes, notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. Patinkar, have not been well supported, and it will be a question whether they should be continued, as after a trial of four years, there seems to be no marked desire on the part of parents that their children should be taught a vernacular. During the year the average number learning was 14. Early in February, Sergt. Simms, late Royal Lancashire Regiment, succeeded Mr. Williams, as House Master. The Cricket Club has been well supported. The number of members is over 100. These as usual are divided into five "Elevens." Nineteen foreign matches were played. Of these 10 were won, 4 drawn, and 5 lost. In the High Schools Cricket Competition, the School competed in the final round, after having beaten the Elphinstone High School and the Indo-British Institution. They, however, were not successful in winning the shield. The Football and the Hockey Clubs have also been well supported. Three foreign matches were played in Hockey, a team was entered for the Gymkhana Tournament. The Cadet Corps has kept up its efficiency. The number on the rolls is 58. In the Volunteer Annual Report under the head "Musketry," the Company is returned as "the best shooting Company of cadets." Their average of drill was 32-9. For the Inter-school Competition, three teams were entered. Of the three prizes offered for competition, the first and the second were won by the School. In the Rifle Association four medals were competed for by all the Schools. All four were won by our cadets—Roberts and Limpus winning the silver medals, and Hardie and Fry the bronze medals. Roberts won the cup for the highest score and D'Silva for the best attendance. Girls' School.—The number on the rolls is 164. During the year 67 have been admitted and 100 have left. Nine girls have been presented for the Matriculation this year, the results of which have not yet been published. Of the 3 who were presented in 1895 two passed. The school was inspected in November by the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., and the following extracts are made from his report:—"The number on the rolls in this excellent school is now 164 against 195 last year. The slight decline appears to be due to the accident that an unusual number of the infants last year were boys who joined the boys' school on transfer. As regards studies I am completely satisfied with the state of the school. The paper-work throughout the school and the oral answering in all classes gave evidence of skilful and conscientious teaching, and I was particularly pleased to find the grammar in the higher standards free from the weakness on which I commented last year. The manuscript books in all classes and the needle-work were all that could be desired. "The Infants' school has lost the service of the mistress who has managed it so admirably for some years, but it continues to be in all respects a model infant school. The Kindergarten is not mere play, an the infants lay a solid foundation of reading, writing and figures, as well as acquire the neatness, accuracy and manual deftness which will be so useful hereafter. These results are produced in very unsatisfactory premises, and as it is such a charming infant school now, one wonders what it will be like new and better quarters preparing for it on the Esplanade. The drawing classes have been continued, but they have not been so well attended as last year; though the class has an excellent master in Mr. Esperance. Herr Schmuck and Miss Schmuck teach music as efficiently as in former years. The girls receive instruction in drill from Sergt. Simms, House master from the boys' school. The needlework was inspected by Mrs. Anderson who was very much pleased with the work; especially that of the younger children. Mr. Limaye continues to teach Mathematics. By the appointment of Miss Franklin to the Frere Fletcher School, the infant school has suffered a very great loss. She had been in charge of the school for ten years, and the Governing Body cannot speak too highly of the most valuable help she has in every way given then during that time. A Sister, who has had many years' experience in school management, has taken the management of the Infant school Last January. Sister Katharine Paula was recalled to England after five years' work in the school; her health had suffered much from the strain of the work, and it was necessary for her to have a long rest and change: the Community was unable to send a Sister immediately to take place, so the Mother Superior filled the gap for a time. A Sister-in-charge is however, now appointed. The Sister-in-charge wishes to report that the staff of the Girls' School have worked zealously and loyally, and begs to thank them all most heartily. In conclusion the Governing Body desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Savage, the Head-Master of the Boys' School and of the Sisters of the All Saints' Community, who are in charge of the Girls School; and while expressing their satisfaction with the work done, and the high moral tone maintained in both schools, they look forward with confidence to the future, which they have reason to believe will be one of steady development and usefulness.

Surgeon-Colonel Waters said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report, which you have just heard read. The boys are now well-housed in a building in all respects suitable for a school, and though the girls still receive instruction in a place ill adapted for the purpose, we have the early prospect of their transfer to a new school-house where their surroundings will be on a par with the advantages the boys already possess. The reports of the Educational Inspector are such as to give complete satisfaction to the teaching staff, and to those concerned with the welfare of the children, which, of course, includes a large portion of the European community of this great and beautiful city. It would seem, by the way, that one or two persons jeer at me for daring to say that Bombay is beautiful, because forsooth it is at this moment unhealthy. But that the two things are incompatible can only be a conclusion based on intellectual aberration or defect. Beauty is an adjunct of an inestimable value in education, and I congratulate you, boys and girls of the Cathedral High School, on receiving yours in a city so richly endowed in this regard. He or she who cannot see that Bombay is beautiful, merely because it is not at present so healthy as we could wish, is fitter for residence in the extreme seaward end of Colaba than any other part of the town. The governing body of the Cathedral High Schools record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, and now that he has left us for good, let me take this opportuuity as a humble member of society of testifying to his being no less appreciated by the general public of this Presidency. This was but the meed of the geniality, eloquence, sympathy, and manliness which strikingly characterised him. It is very satifactory to find that the school cadet corps has kept up its efficiency, and I think it an excellent sign of the manly tendency of the boys that athletic games have by no means been neglected. I am specially taken with the fact that that historic and very manly game hockey has a place in the athletic exercises of the boys' school. As a test of speed and prowess it is far ahead of polo, its counterpart on horse back; for whilst in hockey the best man wins, in polo, other things being equal, the best mounted man wins, the game in polo being thus more to the horse than to the man; and surely a game should be won more by manliness than by money. The governing body and the teaching staff deserve high acknowledgment for the success indicated by the school reports; but we must not forget that the credit is largely due to the willing and unremitting service and solicitude of our friend, the Rev. Mr. Hill. Lastly, let me humbly draw attention to the gentle and efficient services rendered to the Cathedral and other schools in this city by the ladies of the All Saints' Sisterhood. Since their advent in Bombay they have brightened the face of its medical and educational charities, and led us all by example, not by precept, to see more clearly our several duties in the direction of humanity. (Applause.)

Mr. S. Rabsch, in seconding the adoption of the report, remarked that the year was one of solid progress, not only as regarded education of the children, but also as regarded the housing, health, and welfare of the pupils of the school. It was a matter of congratulation for them all that in the head-master of the boys' school and lady superintendent of the girls' school, they had sufficiently loving and competent teachers. (Applause.)

Mr. T. A. Savage, Head-master of the boys' school, then read out the names of the successful pupils, who stepped forward and obtained their rewards at the hands of Mrs. Dimmock amid applause.

The following is the list of prize-winners:—

PRIZE LIST (GIRLS.)

Scripture.—1st Class, Hirell Jones; 2nd Class, 1st prize, Florence Nicholls, 2nd Class, 2nd prize, Maud Montgomery; 3rd Class, Pamela FitzGerald; 4th Class, Ivy Keess; 5th Class, Ellen Kennedy; Standard II, Madge Ryan; Standard I, Belle Mushet; Infant—Olive Netcher; and Extra prize (presented) (Standard VIII), Grace Mallandoine.

Study.—Standard IX, Ethel Toothe; Standard VII, Florence Dallas; Standard VII, Florence Staff; Standard VI, 1st prize, Annie Viegas, 2nd prize, Kate Grose; Standard V, 1st prize, Pomela Flint Gerald, 2nd prize, Banu Ghosus Dadabhoy; Standard IV, 1st prize Ivy Kees, 2nd prize, Kate Montgomery; Standard III, Kate Bwye; Standard II, 1st prize, Madge Ryan, 2nd prize, Violent Weston; Standard I, 1st prize, Eva Knight, 2nd prize Henry Nicholson. Infant—Jessie Weston, and Extra prize (presented) Standard VI Milly Mallandaine,

Needlework.—Standard VIII, Lilly Spilling; Standard VIII (commended), M. Dadabhoy; Standard VII, Ruth Collett; Standard VII (commended), Florence Nicholls; Standard VI, Kate, Gross; Standard V, Lily Willis; Standard IV, Nancy Shamtob; Standard III, Kate Bwye; Standard II, Rena Hayum; Standard II (commended), Pearl Collett and Herebal Cama; and Standard I, Eva Knight; Infant—Rose Wolfe,

Conduct.—Seniors, Hirell Jones; Juniors, Maud Wilson; and Infants, Eilleen Hobbs.

Punctuality.—Florence Staff and Pamela Fitz Gerald.

Monitress—Grace Mallandaine,
Singing,—Dorothy Robinson,
Music,—Ruth Collett.

PRIZE LIST (BOYS.)

Standard Ix—Cotton Prize, Elais Sassoon; and 2nd Prize, David Hirsch.

Standard VIII.—Scripture, Alfred Spilling; and 1st prize, Elias Samuel.

Standard VII.—Scripture, Herbert Fry; 1st prize, Paul Vogel; and 2nd prize, Constancio Coutinho.

Standard VI.—Scripture, Charles Collins; 1st prize, Myer Myers; and 2nd prize, Charles Hurst.

Standard V.—Scripture, Allan Gawthorne; 1st prize, Henry D'Silva; and 2nd prize, Horace Boorman.

Standard IV.—Scripture, Victor Romer; 1st prize, Jacob Sassoon; and 2nd prize, Victor Romer.

Standard III.—Scripture, Frank Alfrey; 1st prize, Frank Alfrey; 2nd prize, Cyril Entwistle; and proxime Accessit, Arthur Pain.

Standard II.—Scripture, Walter Smith; 1st prize, George Edmifton; and General Improvement, William Young.

Standard I.—Scripture, Teddy Gawthorne; 1st prize, Willie Cruickshank; 2nd prize, Teddy Gawthorne; and General Improvement, Walter Montgomery.

Preparatory.—Scripture, Willie Grennan; and 1st prize, Philip Savage.

Drawing.—Seniors, Ernest Fern; and Juniors, Harry Staff.

Cricket.—1st Eleven, Robert Roberts (Bat.); and 2nd Eleven, James Hardie (Bat, presented by Mr. Knight).

The chairman, in addressing the assembly, said that at the close of the interesting ceremony it became his duty according to the custom of the annual meetings to a make few remarks. When he lookedback to all the former meetings he attended he called to mind the eloquent speeches from the chair, and hence he felt some hesitation in addressing them that evening. Though he could not offer for their consideration any new or striking subjects, he was sure their kindness would bear with him the short time that he would be addressing them. In the first place they would all join with him in offering hearty thanks to Mrs. Dimmock for coming that evening and distributing the prizes to boys and girls. The report first began with the subject of the transfer to the new buildings. This subject was rightly alluded to first, because it was the most important event in connection with the school. On several occasions at the previous annual meetings hopes were expressed of their being able soon to get a new building, but then some difficulties were to be faced. The question of money and the selling of the old building was to be disposed of first. Such difficulties were in their way, but at last through the energy of the governing body they had an excellent building erected for them. There was one matter of congratulation for them all, and it was that everyone was satisfied with the new building. It was a general experience that when a new building was erected and the occupants went in to reside or use it, they always complained of the inconvenience felt in accomodation or in other directions. But they were in no such complaints in connection with the new building; and the credit was due to the gentlemen who had designed the plans and carried out the construction of it and the members of the governing body who sistedin revising the plans, and to whom their best thanks were due. Ashort time ago he had an opportunity of going over the building with Mr. Howard and Mr. Savage, and he could himself testify to the very best accomodation. The rooms and the dormitories were so good that he wished that most of the houses erected for such purposes were as airy and as comfortable. In entering the buildings one felt that the place would remain healthy for many generations and healthy boys would come out from it for a very long time to come. The management were struggling hard to keep up the standard of the school, and it would greatly assist the boys to take up appointments which many of them hoped hereafter to obtain. There was one very important feature of the schools, and it was the advantage that the boys of a school derive where the management and the teaching staff never tolerated anything that was bad. The boys after they finish their school course carry with them the happy memory of their school career when they enter upon life, and during the troubles and incidents of life they would be greatly benefitted by the sound moral training that they received in this school. One of the principal things for the sound training and education of children was a good housing accommodation, and therefore he considered such a building as theirs a matter they could heartily congratulate themselves upon. The girls' school occupied a building which was not very suitable in some way, but they were still in the hopes that the girls would also have a new building constructed for their school. The boys in this respect had precedence over the girls, which he hoped they would be able to maintain in the future. He could not say if civilization had not sufficiently advanced to enable their governing body to let the girls temporarily wait for such a building. He thought that perhaps the girls, blest with some natural advantages over boys, should allow such aprecedence in a matter of accommodation. Some of them might perhaps feel weary of waiting for this new building, and he would quote the lines of Lord Tennyson for them;

"Oh, I wish
That I were some great p rincess, I would build
Far from men a college li ke a man's
And I would teach them all that we do learn
For we are twice as quick."

Even with such a course open to them, the report stated that the hopes of a building for the girls' school would be very soon realized. The Archdeacon informed him that the foundation would be laid, if not the next year, the year after. The infant school suffered a loss in the absence of Miss Franklin, whom they heartily congratulated for the promotion she obtained, yet they regretted her absence. The school still continues to be a model infant-school under the new mistress, and that was very satisfactory. The examiners describe the girls' school excellent, and one could not expect anything much better than that. Two years ago there were some complaints that boys disregarded the Scripture study, but that complaint was now removed, and the report on the subject was satisfactory. The boys had made the best endeavours to obtain the Harris, Schield, but they did not prove successful. However he hoped they would get it the next season, and the shield would be placed in the new building. In conclusion, he offered their best thanks, and he was sure they would all join with him in the proposal, to the Sisters, who had evinced so much interest in the girls' school; also to the mistresses and Mr. Savage, head master of the boys' school, and other masters. The new girls were before them, which increased their anxiety and responsibility, but he hoped the new girls would bring with them new success. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Ven'ble Archdeacon Scott, hearty votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. Dimmock and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton for kindly distributing the prizes and presiding, respectively, on the occasion.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE TYABJEE)

TRADE MARKS ON SATIN GOODS.

L. A. BLASCHECK AND OTHERS VS. FURDOONJEE FRAMJEE KHAMBATTA AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs in this case seek for a declaration that they are exclusively entitled to use certain trade marks and labels on satin, and to restrain the defendants from using the marks complained of or an imitation thereof, for the destruction of such marks and labels of the defendants, and for discovery, an account of profits, and damages, and the cost of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was this. The plaintiffs had for many years past been importing into India and selling satin goods bearing a circular label, known as the "got" or round label, which had been in the exclusive use of the plaintiffs, and which they claimed to be their trade mark. The same is pasted on the packages of satin, and consists of a circular label, about three inches in diameter, with inner circles of various colours, between which inner circles are white circular lines. On the centre of the circle are two white figures, such as 55 75, and 85 on a coloured ground, and round on of the inner circles, printed on a coloured ground, are the words in white "superior satin of best make, made in Austria," with two white stars on one of the inner circles, and another inner circle on a coloured ground, are printed in white words "A. Blascheck and Company, Bombay," with a white *fleur de les* preceding the word Bombay, and another white *fleur de les* at the end of the word Bombay. The plaintiffs' satin had acquired a high reputation in the Eastern market, and their label, as the distinguishing mark of their goods, had become well-known. The defendants had recently been importing into and selling in Bombay satin bearing a label which the plaintiffs charged to be a colourable imitation and infringement of their trade mark. The defendants' satin was inferior and sold at a lower price. The plaintiffs charged that the use of their label by the defendants was calculated and intended to deceive purchasers by inducing them to buy the defendants' satin in the belief that they were buying the plaintiffs', and that the label was used so as, if possible, to take advantage of the high reputation which the plaintiffs' goods had acquired in the market. The plaintiffs had called on the defendants to discontinue the use of the label complained of; but they denied that their label was like the plaintiffs and had not agreed to desist from its use.

The defendant, Furdoonjee, denied that a circular label on satin goods had been in the exclusive use of the plaintiffs. Circular labels of the kind were commonly used by importers of satin goods into Bombay, and the numbers appearing on such labels were the only really distinctive features therein special to each importer, besides the name of the importer and the country of manufacture. Satin goods of the kind imported by the plaintiffs and other merchants were usually known and distinguished by buyers in India by the number appearing thereon. The defendant denied that any circular label of the plaintiffs, as a distinguishing mark of their satin goods, had become well known; or that he had been importing satin bearing a label which was a colourable imitation and infringement of any trade-mark of the plaintiffs. All satin imported into Bombay is imported in wrappers, which are common to the trade, bearing circular labels, the form and general design of which is common to the trade. The qualities of the various kinds of satin thus imported are known to native buyers by the numbers appearing on such circular labels. The defendant denied that the satin imported by him, which is consigned by Messrs. Meyer and Soetbeer, is inferior to the satin of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs import various qualities of satin in the wrappers common to the trade, and circular labels likewise common to trade, and distinguish the quality of the satin by assigning to each particular number which appears in the centre of the label to each quality. It is customary to affix upon the wrapper common to the trade the particular trade-mark of the firm importing the goods. The plaintiffs had affixed and do affix to their wrapper an oblong trade mark, representing two horsemen riding past some Oriental views, while Messrs. Meyer and Soetbeer affix to their wrappers their trade-mark, representing a native boat with a tiger sitting in the stern. The plaintiffs' trade mark had been registered by them, and defendant said that they had concealed this fact from the court in order that the interim injunction, which they applied for and obtained, might not be refused. The defendant submitted that no one could possibly be deceived by the appearance of the wrapper and labels; that this suit was unnecessary and vexatious; and that it should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS SPORTS.

ON the 2nd January (the Anniversary of the Taking of Multan) the 2nd Dublin Fusiliers at Colaba will have a series of athletic sports, of which the following is the programme:—

MORNING PROGRAMME.

9 a.m.—Putting Shot.
9-15 a.m.—Long Jump.
9-30 a.m.—High Jump.
9-45 a.m.—Children's Race, (Handicap) for Girls.
10 a.m.—Children's Race, (Handicap) for Boys,
10-15 a.m.—Tug-of-War A Coy v B Coy.
10-30 a.m.—Tug-of-War E Coy v G Coy.
10-45 a.m.—N C O's Race, 150 yards.
11 a.m.—100 yards, heats.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

2 p.m.—Band and Drums Bsys' Race, 220 yards, handicap 3 yards for each inch.
2.15 p.m.—Quarter Mile.
2-30 p.m.—Marching Order Race, ¼ Mile, and show kits, points given for turn out.
2-45 p.m.—100 Yards Race, (final.)
3 p.m.—One Mile Race.
3-15 p.m.—Boot Race, Ammunition Boots only to be worn.
3-30 p.m.—220 yards for Royal Navy, Royal Artillery and Colaba Depot.
3-45 p.m.—Half Mile Race.
4 p.m.—Tug-a- War, (final).
4-15 p.m.—Sergeants Race, 220 Handicap for Service 5 yards for every completed year.
4-30 p.m.—Tilting at the Bucket.
4-30 p.m.—Officers Pony Race in costume.
4-45 p.m.—Veterans Race, 220 yards over 12 years service handicap 5 yards for each completed year.
5 p.m.—Irish Jig in costume.
5-15 p.m.—Obstacle Race, handicap.
5-30 p.m.—All Comers ½ Mile Race.
Distribution of Prizes.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

6 p.m.—Litany (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymn 463.

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time).

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. Father Kershaw.

THE Canadian benchers are a singularly ungallant set of men. Under an Act of the Legislature they have just passed rules admitting ladies to the Bar, but stipulating that the lady barristers shall appear dressed in funeral black, and bareheaded. Whether they dread the effect of "killing" hats and bonnets upon susceptible jurymen, or whether they fondly hope to kill down female competition by obliging the ladies to practice unadorned the telegram does not say. It is plain, however, that in making dress rules at all they run a terrible risk of retaliation. At no distant date the lady barristers may be numerous enough to capture the Law Societies. Then will be their time to avenge themselves, and if they carry a rule requiring male barristers to appear before the Courts in suits of pea-green, why the male barristers will only have themselves to blame.

ON THE SAFE SIDE!—"Hello!" said the voter to the Billville election manager, "Ten o'clock at night, and the polls still open!" "yes" sighed the manager, of "very urgent case." "Why, the law don't allow you—" "The law be hanged," cried the manager. "Maj. Jones hain't voted yit, an' he bought a new rifle yesterday, an' sent word he wus-a-comin. I hain't got a thing ag'in the law, but self-preservation's the fust law of nature, an' I'm a self-preservationist!"

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Previous examination of the Bombay University was declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. The total number of candidates who had appeared at the examination were 858, out of whom 493 were declared to have passed the test: 4 in the first class, 96 in second class, and 393 in pass class. The Venayakrao Jugonnatji Sunkersett Prize, consisting of books, of the value of Rs. 100, has been awarded to Raghunath Govind Damle for passing the examination with highest number of marks in Sanskrit. The Hughlings Prize, consisting of books, of the value of Rs. 80, has been secured by Trimbak Purshotam Vijayakar for obtaining the highest number of marks in English. The Bai Aimai Kharshedji Rustomji Cama Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200, and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Pherozshah Shapurji Photographer for securing the highest number of marks in Avesta and Phalavi. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

First Class.

Abdullatif, A C Amirudin	Muzumdar, M Sarvottam
Damle, Raghunath Govind	Vachha, Jamshedji Bejanji

Second Class.

Abhyankar, Vinayak Keshav	Kulkarni, Bansji Balkrishna
Adhikari, M Krishna	Kunte, Kashinath Vaman
Amaram-Bhukhanvala, H K	Lajmi, Ramkrishna Anant
Bakre, Pandurang Mahadev	Mangalvedhekar, G Narayan
Bamji, Behramji Dossabhai	Mehta, Purshottam Motiram
Bambot, Nasarvanji Hormasji	Merchant, Ali M Husainali
Banaji, Piroja	Merchant, Ismail Mahomed
Barretto, Manuel	Mody, Hormasji Manekji
Bhat, Jaduram Purshottam	Moulvi, Ali M A Baksha
Bhide, Krishnaji Balvant	Natu, Pandurang Moreshwar
Bivalkar, G Govind	Navalkar, Ruby
Brahma, Keshav Vaman	Oka, Janar an Vinayak
Chavathe, Mahadev Keshav	Oss, Henry
Chhiber, Hormasji Manekji	Panvalkar, R Bhaskar
Chinoy, Ardesir Framroz	Paranjpe, Anant Govind
Dambal, Madhav Hanmant	Parikh, Nan lal Keshavala
Damle, Sitaram Keshav	Patel, Nasarwanji Kavasji
Dani, Purshottam Ganesh	Patuck, Jaijee Sorabjee
Davis, Mazelle	Photographer, P Shapurji
D'Sa, Manuel Fr X	Pinto, Luis Antonio
DeMello, Aloysius F	Potdar, Balaji Venkatesh
DeMello, John Clement	Rheiro, Jaymo
Desai, K Jekisondas	Rishi, Raghunath Damodar
Deshmukh, B Vinayak	Rubens, Herman Simon
Deshpande, V Venkatesh	Sanzigiri, Vithal Shantaram
Douskar, Shridhar Sittaram	Sathaye, Anant Ganesh
Dias, Chrysantho	Sathe, Lakshman Ganesh
Dikshit, Krishnaji Shankar	Sayani, Hassan Ibrahim
Doctor, Jehangir Cawasji	Shaikh, Abdulkader Surfraz
Fernandez, B Polician	Shapurmath, G Basalingaya
Ghogle, Bhagwant Balwant	Shidhaye, N Trimbak
Gokhale, Damodar Ganesh	Shirgaokar, S Raghunath
Hasabnis, Keshav Vasudev	Telang, P Kashinath
Kamat, D D

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m, MessrsCRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Police Station, Jacob Circle the handsome blac wood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, one Queakenbush rifle, one Saloon rifle, six chamber revolver, Belgium, Dutch, Stamboul, Japanese, Chinese, French, Turkish, Greek, old Babylon, old Persian silver and copper coins silver watch, musical box, English safe, fish tank with fishes, frame of a camp tent, 4 by 4, &c., the property of Mr. A. L. MYNN, Inspector of Police.
The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Yoosuf Buildings, (third floor), Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the valuable and handsome French p lished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood, cottage pianoforte, Bamboo furniture, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, a brand new solid cushion tyre safety bicycle, 1897 pattern with call bell, etc., one n w national foot sewing machine etc., the property of L. CAMPOS, Esq.,
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT BANDORA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the will of the late Haji Suleman Hilas, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground together with the upperstoried bungalow, godown, cookroom, and outhouses, standing thereon, situate in Bolowada, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, in the district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 4¼ and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 11 and 12, and bounded on the east, north, and west by the public road, and on the south partly by the property of Meherbai and partly by the public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officers' Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome black and teak wood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte, lamps, pictures, table ornament, carpets, etc., the property of Mr. R. WARMSLEY, proceeding to Quetta.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Kashroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, opposite the St. Mary's School, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, mahogany chest of plated spoons and forks, a first-rate grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., harmonium by Rose and Co., brass bedstead picture, Hink's table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, garden benches, garden pump, hand and foot sewing machine, photographic camera with lense, etc., the property of J. PEKO, Esq., changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 237 of 1896.

Wagji Koraji, of Bombay, Hin too inhabitant, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Dhunbaiji, widow of Dhunjibhai Nusserwanji Cama, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort.....Defendant.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in their rooms, THIS DAY, the 16th day of December, 1896, at 3 p.m., by order of the plaintiff, above named, in pursuance of the decree herein dated the 10th day of July, 1896, the following ornaments and jewels, &c. :—
3 packets of emeralds, viz., one of eleven large emeralds, one of one hundred and seven Tavdas, and one of one hundred and five to one hundred and six of middle size.
1 emerald necklace having 24 emeralds.
4 light gold pocheos.
1 gold watch guard.
3 rings, viz. : two of emerald, and one of peeroze.
2 earrings of Cambay stones.
2 gold kotki or pieces.
1 gold snuff-box.
1 locket for keeping a photo, silver sundries, kuds, bangles, and gulabdani rose sprinkler.
2 Chinese fans.
4 knives of silver hadles,
1 bundle of coral dust.
1 gold watch by James Macabe with guard,
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, the Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9. Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, above Fort Reading-room and library, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood Frenchpolished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpet, handsome oleographs and oil painting in gilt frame, etc., the property of W. F. VAUGHAN, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, consisting of dining and drawing room cabinets sideboard and double door almyras, marble top dressing and washand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, corner whatnots, dumb waiters, etc., the property of C. STEUART, Esq., and others.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach box,
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 G. W. gelding 15 hands broken to single and double harness, very fast. believed sound.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 643 of 1896 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Fort opposite to Messrs. Philips and Co., the furniture of the Central Hotal, consisting of glass and crockeryware, dining tables, iron single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, marble top table, looking glasses, glass door cupboards, bentwood and teakwood chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, table and wall lamps, bath tubs, counter, coir and china matting, &c.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies at Mr Ins All Bin Ameer's Stables, Ripon Road, Byculla,
On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—
8 horses and ponies on account of the estate of the late Tucaram Bin Hannab ; amongst the lot there are hacks, hunters, chargers, polo ponies,
1 bay Arab horse, 15-2 back.
1 " " 14-1½ "
1 brown Arab pony, 13-3 first class polo pony.
1 black " 13-8 "
1 grey " horse, 15 first class carriage horse.
1 Hoce bitten grey Arab horse, 14-1 first class carriage horse,
1 bay Arab horse, 14-2 first class carriage horse.
Also 16 horses and ponies belonging to different native dealers proceeding to their native country.
The horses are new on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1896.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.
AUCTIONEER.

SALE of one-third Share of valuable, Garden a House and two Chawls, with several Cocoanut, Mango and other Trees, situate at Versova, in Salsette Zilla, Thanna.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., on the abovenamed premises, by order of Mr. Balkrishna Arjoonjee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Narayen Govindjee Mahtri. All that undivided one-third share of the said mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land or cart called Vehari with his undivided one-third Share in the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate at Versova, in the sub-district of Salsette Zilla, and have registered in the name of the said Narayen Govindjee Mahtri in the Books of the Talati and the Mamlatdar under survey No. 77 sub No. 1, containing 3 acres and 31 goontas, the Government, Revenue whereof is Rs. 29-8 per annum and bounded as follows :—On the East by Public Road, on the West by the cart of Paul Jao Pereira, on the South by the Cart of Jan Sheriff, and on the North by the cart of Meherali Khoja, which said premises or cart was formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor's brothers Nillajee Govindjee, Atmaram Govindjee and the said Narayen Govindjee Mahtri.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 16th Dec, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country consituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, AT 8-30 P.M.,
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS.
SPECIAL MISSION
FOR
YOUNG MEN
ONLY
Conducted by the
Rev. T. CURRIE, M. A.
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GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
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SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE,
Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths-Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and for warded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.
Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
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CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

A DECLINE of 7-16ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 111 5-8 ; but the rate for Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 119. The market rates of discount were put up 1-8th per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 3¼ and 2 7-8 per cent., respectively. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £63. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 30d. per oz. ; and in New York the value of the metal remained at 65 3-8 cents per oz. ; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·87 dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 1-8d. Braziers' Copper was quoted 10s. lower, at £55 10s. per ton ; and Yellow Metal at 5 1-16. French Rents in Paris were unchanged at 103¼ ; but Paris Exchange on London was slightly higher, at fcs. 25·25.
The Sheep Skin Sales closed in London yesterday, with prime qualities weaker and 3d. per lb. lower. The total quantity sold was 610,000 skins, out of the 900,000 put forward.
Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 41¾s. per 416 lbs. sellers Canal, January-February shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm ; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 43s. per 416 lbs. sellers Canal, November-December shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Durkirk, market flat ; Brown Rapeseed at 38¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm ; and Linseed at 36 1/8s. per 416 lbs., buyers Canal, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, market firm.
A further decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-16d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 3-32d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3 59-64d. for December deliveries, and 3 7-8d. for April-May. Prices of East Indian Cotton, were also 1-16d. per lb. lower. The market closed easier ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.
In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton further declined ¼ cent. to 7 1-8 cent. per lb., while Futures for March were 24 cents lower, at 6·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales, and the figures to date this season now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts...	64,000	43,000	78,000
Two days' do.	113,000	76,000	128,000
Since 1st September	4,072,000	2,962,000	4,490,000

Following Liverpool and New York a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has taken place to-day on our local Cotton market in which, however there has been some accession of business, the feering having been quiet at the drop. Exporters have bought 500 bales of new Bengal, at Rs. 140 141 ; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 168 Berampore, at Rs. 168 ; and Karachee Ginned at Rs. 145 ; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 200 new Bengal, at Rs. 157 ; 100 Berampore, at Rs. 171 ; and in old stuff, 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 170 ; 100 Verumgaum, at Rs. 165 ; and Ujein, at Rs. 150 per candy.
WHEAT has been in moderate enquiry from shippers ; the tone of the market steady, and prices all unchanged as follows :—

White Pessy, 91	per cent ...	Rs.	6	4 0	per cwt
Do. 35	" ...	"	6	3 3	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	...	"	6	3 0	"
Red Delhi	...	"	6	0 0	"
Hard Yellow	...	"	6	6 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	...	"	5	15 0	"
Hard Red	...	"	6	1 0	"

Seeds also remain steady in tone with a moderate amount of business reported for shippers' account, quotations this evening showing no change as undernoted.

Linseed	Rs.	6-9-0 to 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	"	7-14-0 to 8-0-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	"	7-12-0 to 7-14-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	6-13-0 to 6-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	"	45-8-0 to 46-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	"	43-8-0 to 44-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,546 bales,
Linseed	1,593 cwts.
Rapeseed	589 "
Gingelly	3,702 "
Groundnuts	546 "
Castorseed	2,205 "
Rice	143,759 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been no improvement in business in this market to-day ; but quotations remain nominally unchanged at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per ton.
EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-8 demand, and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been open a very small scale to-day, and few operations have been reported either way. At the close, rates were weaker, 1s. 3 5-16d. being the best Wire Transfer obtainable ; and we close quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3 5-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 3 3-8d.	do.
Credits do.	...1s. 3 17-32d.	do.
Francs do.	...1·63½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at par for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account and advanced ¼ per cent in both positions in a steady market ; but the rise was lost before the close, the rate leaving off at par. 98¼ has been the price of Threes.
SHARES.—We have no change in quotations to report this evening.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	81
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,994
Total for 20 weeks...	7,793	3,479	93	10,804
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	490	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	38
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,359	57	10,089

Increase for the week.....Rs.
Do. to date ..... "

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	1,12,000	4,000	2,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	243	9	451
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	16,09,606	21,35,848	67,715	38,13,169
Total for 19 weeks...	17,01,606	22,47,848	71,715	40,21,169
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,23,333	1,91,305	2,235	3,16,873
Per mile of Ry do.	267	415	5	687
Total to corresponding date do.	17,42,122	24,77,683	54,557	42,74,362

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,08,873
Ditto to date ..... " 2,53,193

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st November 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	32,592	35,965	3,621	...	...	12,593
Parcels, &c.	51,131	67,513	...	6,382	2,71,485	...
Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other earnings	2,824	5,684	..	2,850	...	9,183
Total for week	1,03,551	1,09,162	...	5,611	...	...
Aggregate...	19,51,227	17,01,518	...	...	2,49,709	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MORGAN—November 20, at his residence at Versailles, Charles Wain Morgan, of Philadelphia.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BIRKMYRE—BLACK—December 8, at St. John's (Old Cathedral), Calcutta, by the Rev W. H. Bray, Archy Birkmyre to Annie, eldest daughter of Capt. James Black.
CUMMING—RANKIN—December 8, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. John Taylor, George Cumming, Kalighat Tea Estate, South Sylhet, to Isabella O. Rankin, late of Haddington.
WALLIS—CALDER—December 5, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Frederick Llewelyn, youngest son of the late W. R. Wallis, of Calcutta and Newport, Mon., England, to Matilda Alice, youngest daughter of the late David Calder.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

IT is to be hoped that the considerable fall in the number of deaths from bubonic fever in the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at 10 a.m., following a smaller decrease in the previous twenty-four hours, may be taken as a good omen. As an increase in the number from twenty-nine to forty-six would have seemed to justify alarm or at least anxiety, it is legitimate to entertain the hope that the reverse may presage a mitigation of the severity of the visitation, and that as the last two days have shown a decline in its severity we may expect a proportionate decline in the days to come. The Health Officer, who has fully realised the dread possibilities of an epidemic of the kind once it has made good its footing in a large city, saw reason last week to expect some diminution in the number of cases. Even on Saturday when the outbreak had been increasing in apparent strength for some days, he was struck by the disproportion between an increment of ten per cent. in the number of cases in the previous three days, and the portentous increase when an epidemic seriously lays hold of a population. The history of such visitations shows that after a period during which sporadic cases are observed there comes a time when cases increase by leaps and bounds, and the population at large is attacked. The absence of anything of this kind in any one quarter of the city seems to indicate that the conditions are unfavourable to such a development of bubonic fever in Bombay. The measures taken during the last two months to cleanse and purify the town cannot have been and have not been without result in diminishing the conditions favouring such an outbreak. Dr. Hutchinson, Surgeon-General of the North-West Provinces, when in Bombay a month ago, and witnessed the large scale upon which the preventative measures were designed and the sustained energy with which they were carried out, gave it as his opinion that no epidemic could make head against them. Surgeon-General Hutchinson had considerable experience of bubonic fever in the Himalayas, and he therefore spoke with authority when he attributed the comparative mildness of the outbreak in Bombay to the vigorous measures taken by the Health Department, and recommended that there should be no relaxation of them. It would be strange indeed, and in the highest degree discouraging, if the resources of civilisation failed to cope with bubonic or any other fever when they are applied consistently and with unsparing energy for months together. Allowances must of conrse be made for the apparently ineradicable habits of an Oriental population, numbering little short of a million of people, accustomed for the most part to village life and strange to the sanitary exigencies of a great city. When to the difficulties arising from the lack of civic training on the part of the great mass of the population, there are added difficulties having their source in religious convictions and caste usages and susceptibilities, the problem becomes well nigh insoluble. Yet, as we have seen, a great deal has been done, and not unsuccessfully, to break the force of an outbreak of plague, and to give promise of ultimate success in stamping it out. In this matter, as in the case of famine, the efforts of the leaders of the various communities can be of the greatest service in supporting and supplementing the measures necessary to make success certain and speedy.

THE rumour or more probably the fiction that the death of Maceo, the mulatto leader of the Cuban insurrection, was due to Spanish treachery, has been the occasion of much indignation in the United States. The insurrection has been nourished and sustained by American sympathy, and the fall of the indefatigable guerilla leader, who has kept some two hundred thousand troops at bay with very inferior numbers, naturally gives rise to a feeling akin to resentment. The insurrection broke out in February 1895, the ground having been carefully prepared beforehand, and abundant supplies of arms and ammunition procured from the sympathisers in the States. At that time Cuba was prosperous, the resources derived from tobacco and sugar being supplemented by the yield of valuable mines of copper, iron, and manganese. The capital, Havana, with a quarter of a million of well-to-do inhabitants, was one of the finest cities in the New World, and the island was fairly opened up with a thousand miles of railway. Unfortunately the mother-country jealously kept the administration in the hands of Spaniards, and Senor Sagasta's promise of a system of Home Rule which would have satisfied the majority of the inhabitants was not fulfilled. The ten senators and thirty deputies who represented the Colony or the Spanish Cortez, could not effect any reform. Consequently the extremists, who desired or professed to desire the complete independence of the country, but really hoped to bring about annexation with the States, prepared to effect their purpose by war. From the time of the failure of the hopes of autonomy some four years ago, the revolutionary leaders were active in organising a general insurrection. The population is, or rather then was, 1,640,000 souls, of which fully half were mulattos or negroes. The first outbreak resulted in severe fighting in which the leader Manuel Garcia was killed, and it was believed that the insurrection would collapse. But Maceo arrived at the head of a strong filibustering expedition of well-armed desperadoes who had been got together in Costa Rica, and he succeeded in inflicting a defeat on the Government troops. Marshal Campos was sent out with 7,000 men to crush the insurrection out of hand.
Maceo was defeated ; but nothing discouraged, he kept the field or rather the mountain fastnesses and the jungle, evaded the troops, and proclaimed the independence of Cuba. Though defeated again and again, and many leaders captured, the rebels made excellent use of the geographical features of the island to maintain a guerilla warfare in the roadless jungle, while the innumerable bays and lagoons around the coast facilitated the arrival of supplies from the American ports. The American skippers evaded the Spanish cruisers, and when one of the former was taken redhanded and sentenced to be shot, the American press threatened intervention so loudly that the sentence was not carried out. Marshal Campos was baffled, and though he had been largely reinforced he was obliged in August last year to ask for 30,000 additional troops, bringing the total under his command up to 84,000. The number of the insurgents at that time was 16,000, who avoiding a general engagement, devastated the island, destroyed the plantations or levied blackmail on the proprietors, dynamited the railway bridges, and reduced everything to chaos. In September, Marshal Campos, at his wit's end, forwarded a petition from the loyal inhabitants praying that self-Government should be granted to Cuba, and representing that the concession would induce most of the insurgents to lay down their arms. But the Spanish pride was roused, and it was determined to put down the insurrection at all costs. General Weyler was sent to take over the command, and the reinforcements sent out raised the strength under his command to some two hundred thousand men. An attempt to obtain a foreign loan proving unsuccessful a domestic loan was raised, the patriotism of all classes giving the Government £16,000,000 in a fortnight. The clamour in the United States for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents presaging intervention, large additions have been made to the Spanish fleet to prepare for all eventualities. On the other hand, the authorities in the Southern States have been recently conferring as to the measures to be taken to fortify the forts on the American Coast in view of the danger of war with Spain. General Weyler, who enjoys the reputation of a soldier who stands no nonsense, has been credited with great atrocities, which have never been proved and probably were never committed. He has struck several blows at his elusive enemies, of which the most successful appears to have been that under which Maceo has fallen.
The imputation of treachery is doubtless intended to exasperate American feeling and thus precipitate intervention. President Cleveland has shown that he can take his own line regardless of clamour, and as the decision will rest with him until March, there is little likelihood that the Government of Washington will depart from the "correct attitude" which it has hitherto maintained, while all the hacendoes in Cuba have been given to the flames, and sentimental Americans have sent abundant supplies of dynamite to wreck Cuban railway trains. Military men will be interested in hearing of the latest development in the application of high explosives to redress the balance of numbers on the battlefield. An innocent paragraph affords some imformation on that head, which it is as well to make a note of. Lieutenant Ramos, of the United States Militia, recently returned to New York from Cuba, whither he went in charge of a dynamite cannon sent to Maceo. Ramos gives the first explicit account of the action of the dynamite gun in battle. The gun does effective work at the distance of a mile, though its best range is half-a-mile, and it has perfect certainty of aim. At any distance, however, the explosion of the projectile destroys life within a radius of 100 yards or more. The gun was used at the battle of Guayabita, which lasted thirty-nine hours. The Spaniards were 12,000 strong, and the Cubans 5,000. The fighting was terrific. The Cubans were almost defeated, when the dynamite arrived. It was taken from one part of the field to another. Only seven shots were fired, but each one was most effective. The projectiles killed over 150 of the Spaniards and scattered the survivors, and ended the battle in the Cubans' favour. Dynamite has a future before it, the hardly-contested battlefield, as well as in the furtherance of new ideas by Anarchists and other politicians of the modern time. It seems strange that none of the Spanish Generals should have taken a hint from Maceo and Lieutenant Ramos, and used that high explosive to clear the jungle of the ubiquitous guerillero.

THE sight of a steam-roller at work in the middle of the Oval this week, has caused quite a flutter of excitement among local cyclists. It was at once concluded by them that the preliminary steps were being taken towards the construction of the Rebsch cycling track, which is to carry the name of the present Executive Engineer, Presidency, down to posterity through long generations. But alas ! the time has not yet come. The steam-roller, which is now aided by a water-cart, is simply trying to get rid of the holes made in the "ride" by the hoofs of cattle which grazed there during the rains. The operations are for the benefit of the equestrian—not of the cyclist. Madras has a track along the Marina, though it has comparatively few cyclists—indeed, practically, no lady-wheelers. We are even behind the capital of the "benighted Presidency." But Bombay cyclists need not abandon hope. Mr. Rebsch has, we believe, sent in proposals for a cycle track, to Government, and in order that he may carry out the work with the least possible delay, has already begun to collect material at the corner of the Marine Lines. If owing to the prevailing scarcity and the prospects of its becoming worse, Government declares itself unable to allot funds there need be no difficulty, for all that is asked for is an insignificant sum of twelve hundred rupees. This amount might be provided out of the Public Works Department repairs assignment in March or April next, or for that matter the money might be raised among cyclists themselves. Of course, this execution of this plan would be subject to Government not objecting to such a track, But will it ? We have been told that Government has unofficially asked why it should spend the money of the many for the benefit of the few. This question can only be answered by another, "Why keep up an expensive ride for the benefit of even fewer ?" For cyclists now outnumber equestrians in Bombay. We have over a thousand of them of both sexes and of all castes. Of equestrians we have not half so many, the Light Horse included. To refuse sanction to the scheme would be to deprive the public of a recreation ground to which it is entitled. Of course the Municipality cannot be expected to lay out a cycling track. It has no land on which it could do so. Besides cyclists do not pay up their wheel-tax as the Municipality requires. The Municipality is slow in making its demands, and "conscience money" is never heard of in India. One by one wheelers are being requested to pay the tax, and by and bye of course they will all be registered. Until then we doubt if they are entitled to make much ado as to the state of the roads, which is simply disgraceful. Take the Queen's Road as an example. It is the great highway from the Fort to residential Bombay. Yet it is almost as rough as a jungle track. Its surface is covered with dust at noon and treacherous mud morning and evening. The new method of watering the roads by hose instead of carts is anything but a success, for the hose-men put great pools in some places and a mere sprinkling in others. Side-slips among cyclists, as a consequence, are common. Hardly a day passes that one or another is not precipitately brought to the ground, and we may expect any day to hear of a serious accident. Another matter of interest to cyclists is the announcement in the home papers this week of the formation of a cycling caretaking company. It is proposed for a small fee to house, clean, and overhaul cycles for their owners, and to keep them ready for use as wanted. Something of the kind might well be organised in Bombay. Living, as so many do, at the top of several flights of steps and in confined quarters, the housing of the cycle is a matter of serious moment. With a godown of moderate dimensions, or for the matter of that a tent in the fair weather, an enterprising mechanic might make a fortune. Every day the number of cyclists is increasing, and each in turn is puzzled as to where to put the machine when not in use. Cycling is still in its infancy in Bombay, and the wants of the cyclists are only just becoming known.

AN educational work has recently been published locally which promises to be of great value in High School tuition. It has been produced by Mr. R

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Hamburg strikers are getting discouraged, and a number are resuming work.

PROJECTED REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN MACEDONIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Athens telegraphs that an extensive revolutionary movement is being projected in Macedonia to take place in the spring.

The leaders propose to create a diversion by fomenting a revolt in Crete. Quantities of munitions have already been sent to Crete.

STUDENT DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

Student disorders have taken place at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kieff. Political documents have been seized and several arrests have made.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF THE S. S. MANORA.

The s.s. Manora returned to Plymouth, yesterday, after a terrible experience. All the moveable things were swept from the deck and several lascars were injured. A quantity of deck cargo had to be jettisoned. She proceeds on her voyage to-day.

THE FALL OF MACEO.

HEAT AND INDIGNATION IN AMERICA.

DEC. 15.

Much heat and indignation prevail in the United States owing to the rumour which has been published that Maceo, the leader of the Cuban insurrection, fell through Spanish treachery.

The Spanish newspapers repudiate the charge.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE ITALIAN NAVY.

ROME, DEC. 14.

The preamble submitting the Naval Estimates to the Italian Parliament deplores the condition of the Italian Navy, which, it declares, has fallen below the level of efficiency when compared with the navies of the other Powers. It demands seven million lire, as an additional vote for the purpose of building new ships.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia from Colombo arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan from Colombo arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Builionist from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 19-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	30

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage with the English mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at noon yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 p.m. on Sunday. She brings the following passengers :—

Abell, Mr and Mrs	Maud, Mr H
Alexander, Major, and Mrs	Mayer, Rev T J L
Alexander, Sir and Lady	McCay, Miss
Atkins, Miss	McD'Dunbor, Mr J
Balzani, Miss	McGown, Mr W
Barriett, Miss	McGrea, Mrs, child, and two infants.
Beyts, Miss	McIvor, Mr S C
Bigge, Mr W	McKellar, Mr
Black, Miss Maly	Mears, Lieut A
Bonnie, Mr W F	Money, Col G E
Boadbovry, Mr	Moor, Miss
Breck, Mr F Van	Norman, Mr S F
Fruman, Miss	O'Conor Miss
Banning, Mr A	Patterson, Mr
Butler, Mr W	Pendleburry, Mr and Mrs
Bush, 2 Misses	Percy Woods, Mr and Mrs
Cardew Mr and Mrs	Peterson, Mr and Mrs F H
Carey, Eiwes, Mr	Petrocochina, Mr A
Chadwick, Mr A	Petrocochina, Mr L
Cheetham, Mr	Pilkington, Mr
Clegstoun, Mr H	Pooley, Miss
Cobb, Mr and Miss	Poore, Mr R A
Cochrane, Mr C	Rabling, Miss
Coghlan, Mr	Reid, Miss
Cole, Mr G S C	Roadaburg, Miss
Cottaib, Mr	Robertson, Mr F E
Coulson, Mr	Roper Lethbridge, Sir
Cousins, Surg-Col and Mrs	Russell, Mr
Cowper, Mrs	Russell, Mr P
Crichten, Mr T R	Ruston, Mr
Dastur, Mr J P	Saareds, Rev
Davidson, Mr	Sandhurst, Lady
Davison, Mrs	Scoula, Miss
Dawson, Major and Mrs	Shaills Mr F W
Disney, Mr and Mrs G W	Sheridan, Capt C
Disney, Mr and Mrs	Smith, Miss
Douglar, Miss	Smith, Rev and Mrs D D
Douse, Mr R	Smith, 2 Infants
Dunbar, Mr and Miss	Smith, Mrs Scott child and 2 infants, Misses
Eckford, two Misses	Souman, Mr G
Elier, Mrs	Souza, Rev
Elliot, Mr and Mrs Bramwell	St Aubyn, Mr F King
Falstroni, Mr and Mrs	Stanley, Mr P
Flewter, Mr W	Surtees, Mr F
Gibson, Mr F E	Surtees, Mrs
Gibson, Miss	Sullivan, Miss A
Goldschmidt, Mr and Mrs	Sweeting, Mr
Gowlay, Mr	Swinley, Mrs G
Gray, Mr E	Scott, two Misses
Gysl, Mr	Thomson, Col
Harhord, Maj Hon and Mrs	Thompson, Miss Rivers
Haywood, Mrs and child	Tucker, Mr A
Henderson, Mrs	Tullock, Major F W
Hickman, Mr R S	Turner, Miss
Hickman, Mr S T	Vaughan, Mr J P
Hogarth, Mr	Vaughan, Mrs
Humfress, Mr and Mrs	Vez, Rev
Huntingdon, Mr	Verscheyle, Mr
Hutton, Mr E	Ward, Mr L G
Hyde, Mr F E and 3 Misses	Ward, Mr and Mrs and infant
Jardine, Mr W E	Warus, Miss
King, Mr D	Weymann, Mr
Kirk, Miss	Westhell, Mr W
Laedecke, Mr J	White, Dr and Mrs, and three children
Laughlin, Miss	White, Mr R
Lawrence, Rev and Mrs and child	William, Miss
Leach, Miss H N	Wilkinson, Miss
LeFeune, Mr and Mrs	Williams, Mrs
Lens, Mr Jean	Wildame, Mrs
Liebsthmoyer, Mrs, child and infant	Wise, Mr W H
Macdonald, Mr R	Wilson, Mr C W
Magrath, Miss	

THERE will be a Brigade parade on the general parade-ground at 7 o'clock this morning. The troops will be formed up in line facing west, Royal Artillery on the right, and 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers on the left. Twelve paces interval between Corps.

...tion of Calcutta having paid into ... Treasury the sum of Rs. 10,000 on ...mp duty on its debenture loan of ...khs, it is notified that the said ...exempted from any stamp duty ...might otherwise be chargeable.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 27.

THE returns of the clearances of silk through the Lyons Conditioning-house for last week give a total of 118,215 kilos., as against 122,606 kilos. for the previous week, 121,674 kilos. for the corresponding week last year, and 114,104 kilos, for the corresponding week in 1895. Disappointment at the non-arrival of orders by the United States mails since the election of Mr. M'Kinley is again expressed, and as such orders had been looked forward to as likely to prove the pivot on which the market would turn in the direction of improvement no change in the general position was observable. Meanwhile the abundant stock of fabrics resulting from the large production of last winter was apparently weighing on the market and preventing the development of a normal activity in preparation for the trade of next spring. French and Italian raws and Syria and Broussa descriptions have continued most in demand. A slight improvement in the prices of Asiatic silk, including those of Broussa is, however, the only change in values reported. American, English, and Parisian buyers of fabrics have been in the market, but they have operated on only a very restricted scale. The symptoms of activity in the Marseilles market have subsided, and dulness has again been the rule ; and advices from Italy indicate that the business has consisted chiefly of deliveries against previous purchases, new transactions being on a small scale.

Mail advices from Montreal date November 13 say that the trade feeling was decidedly healthier in wholesale circles, though, in view of the impending close of navigation, the volume of transactions was not likely to increase. The discount rates on commercial paper still ranged from 6 to 7 per cent. Trade in dry goods in Montreal had suffered during the week in consequence of persistent rain, and in the country districts the roads had become almost impassable. The improved prices for cereals and produce generally had, however, developed a hopeful tone. Wool prices had been advanced about 10 to 15 per cent. but the trade had been quiet, as wool merchants had not been pushing sales, and manufacturers were showing no inclination to buy at the higher quotations, though supplies at the mills were understood to be low. The iron market was quiet but steady. The hide market was very firm, and the prices of leather were still tending upward. The tea and sugar markets were firmer, but an easier tone was noticeable in the coffee market. The wheat market had continued very strong. The stock markets had become very quiet again, and the general opinion was that the previous rise immediately following the election of Mr. M'Kinley had been too sudden.

That the currency question has not been finally settled by the election of Mr. M'Kinley is proved by the number of pamphlets and books on the subject. One of the most timely is a reprint of an address recently delivered to the Dutch Chamber of Commerce in London by Mr. C. Rozenraad, entitled "The Financial and Monetary Situation in the United States." (London : H. Henry and Co.) Mr. Rozenraad appears to have written from the gold standpoint, and, therefore, not from the point of view of the majority of Dutchmen ; moreover, he has not told the whole story, and many of his deductions are of an *a priari* kind, and will not stand the test of thorough examination. But he has been at considerable pains to collect the surface details of the banking and currency arrangements in the United States, and to this extent his pamphlet will be a useful contribution to the study of the present aspects of the question, if the reader will bear in mind that it is also a one-sided account. Thus the only weakness which Mr. Rozenraad appears to see in the national banking system of note issue is its want of "elasticity ;" it has far more objectionable features than that, and has probably proved more hurtful than the continued existence of the greenbacks, which Mr. Rozenraad apparently considers to be the one week point in the American currency system. Mr. Rozenraad is in error in supposing that all paper was withdrawn in this country when specie payments were resumed. A large proportion of the Bank of England paper circulation is as inelastic and purely fiduciary as either the greenbacks or the national bank notes, and is analogous to both those issues, but probably no one in this country would dream of proposing its redemption. Mr. Rozapraad thinks that the suspension of the withdrawal of the greenbacks in 1878 was a fatal blunder, but the question was how to continue their withdrawal without causing wholesale contraction and ruin. It must be remembered that currency in some shape was essential if the productive development of the United States, and even the payment of its debts, were to be continued. The real mistake was the attempt to resume specie payments in a too scarce metal, gold, alone, and this was contrary to the intention of either the President or Congress. Though, as Mr. Rozenraad points out, the gold reserve continue to increase after the resumption of specie payments, that was a consequence of the great development of American production which would not have been possible had the currency meanwhile been in process of contraction. We observe that Mr. Rozgnraad attributes the successive Silver Acts to the selfish machinations of the silver-mine owners. This is quite incorrect, and there can be no understanding of the problem at all until this misleading assumption is abandoned. There was a real and very serious economic and monetary difficulty to be faced, and a moment's consideration of the fact that both the United States and France undertook to resume specie payments at a time when the world's supply of specie available as international money was decreased one-half by the closing of the mints to silver should help writers like Mr. Rozenraad to a clearer conception of the problem than is embodied in his pamphlet. If his pamphlet were followed by an explanatory statement from the other side, the two together would do good work in enlightening public opinion on the American currency difficulty, which is obviously very imperfectly understood in this country, and is greatly obscured in the treatment by mere prejudices.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Trade on the liquidation of Joint Stock Companies during the past year shows that the number of new companies registered in England and Wales during 1895 was 3,538, with a nominal capital of 216,309,910l., and that the total number on the Register at April, 1896, was 18,524. As the total number on the Register at April, 1895, was 16,988, it appears that the net increase is 1,536. It follows that in addition to the 1,058 companies whose career was terminated by liquidation there were 944 which were removed from the Register on other grounds, and the majority of these may be taken as practically abortive companies. Combining these figures we find that the total number of unsuccessful companies during 1895 was, in proportion to the new companies registered, 57 per cent., as against 66 per cent. during previous years. In other words, of every two companies floated, one may be taken as doomed to certain and early disaster.

Last year there was thus a large failing off both in the number and the relative importance of the companies ordered to be wound up by the Court as compared with other methods of liquidation, and this diminution is part of a continuous movement in the same direction extending over several years. This result, as pointed out by the report of the Inspector-General, is the inevitable consequence of the system under which liquidations are effected, by which the right of both shareholders and creditors to obtain a winding-up order is greatly restricted, while it is frequently the object of those connected with the formation and management of abortive or insolvent companies to endeavour to avoid the public investigation incidental to compulsory liquidation by substituting voluntary liquidation with or without nominal supervision. The momentous effect of the recent decision of the House of Lords in the matter of the English and Scottish Mercantile Investment Trust is referred to in our leading columns.

With regard to the general features of the bankruptcies of the past year the larger companies show a marked diminution ; but the smaller companies, whose obligations amount to less than 10,000*l.* each, show an increase in numbers as compared with each of the two preceding years. Without further information as to the character of the companies wound up under voluntary liquidation, it would hardly be justifiable to conclude that no considerable number of large companies went into liquidation during 1895 ; but it is matter of general knowledge that there has been no such outburst of company insolvency during the past year as during preceding years marked by the failure of the Liberator group of companies, the Australian Banks, and many noted financial and trust companies.

Of the few large companies whose failure is especially mentioned, the City of Melbourne Bank is referred to at considerable length in the report. This undertaking is a reconstruction of a company of the same name ordered to be wound up in 1893, and now again in liquidation. Sir Courtenay Boyle concurs in the view expressed by the report that, under the existing law, it is no part of the duty of the Official Receiver to express opinions as to the advisability or otherwise of a scheme of reconstruction, or the prospects of the reconstructed company, or to take any active steps with the view either of promoting or opposing it. The responsibility for the adoption of such schemes lies with the shareholders and contributories in the first instance, the Court is responsible for its approval, and it is the duty of the parties interested to carry it into effect. The Official Receiver's share in the matter should, it is contended, be strictly limited to ascertaining and reporting the facts on which the Court may form its own opinion.

The smaller companies, which form the bulk of the liquidations of the year, were for the most part formed to carry on existing businesses without any practical change of management or ownership, and the number of new enterprises in which the public are concerned as shareholders is only about 18 per cent. of the whole. The most striking feature in the record of these undertakings is the extremely small proportion of the failures due to misfortune or to *bona fide* miscalculation of probable results. The Inspector-General asserts that it is within the mark to say that "more than 90 per cent. of the entire number of failures were due to circumstances connected with their promotion, formation, or management, which were entirely within the control of the promoters or directors, and which, in the judgment of reasonable men, could only lead to failure." Classifying the failures under different heads, one fourth of the whole are stated to be those of companies which had no real capital, but were simply devices for preying on the trading community. Others, forming about 36 per cent. of the whole, had a real capital, but one which must have been known by the promoters and directors to be insufficient. About 16 per cent. of the insolvencies consist of companies formed by traders for the purpose of escaping the liabilities of bankruptcy by transferring these liabilites to the public. The failures of the remaining companies are ascribed to the fact that the businesses were conducted throughout at a loss.

General reference is made to the secret issue of debentures, and the subsequent obtaining of goods on credit which could not be, and were not, paid for but which went to increase the value of the debentures, and the publication of misleading statements in prospectuses and balance-sheets, which have been previously pointed out in these reports as prevalent features of company promotion and management. On the present occasion especial attention is directed to the increasing practice of creating purely fictitious capital for the purpose of obtaining credit from the trading communities. It is asserted that a large number of companies are in the habit of deliberately trading with capital ostensibly paid up either in cash or property which are not, and in many cases never at any time were, represented by any corresponding amount of bona fide assets, and losses are continually incurred by credit being given on the faith of such misrepresentations. An annual statement of a company's assets and liabilities seems imperatively called for in the case of all joint stock companies. The facts and suggestions of the report make a formidable indictment of the present working of the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Professor S. M. TRACY, of the Mississippi Experiment Station, has published some striking testimony to the present greatly improved financial condition of planters and farmers in the Southern States. He says that for many years he has made it his business to talk with merchants, bankers, and country clerks in Mississippi and other parts of the South on this subject. The information he has thus received is almost uniformly to the effect that the number and amounts of the farm mortgages are decreasing to the extent of from 10 to 20 per cent. every year, and that such mortgages are now seldom entered into except for deferred payments for the land to which they apply. The average life of such mortgages is a little more than three years, and they are seldom renewed. The statistics of the last census substantially confirm this view of Southern indebtedness. These show that throughout the Unied States the proportion of the farms cultivated by their owners which are under mortgage is 18.6 per cent. But in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas the proportion is only 2.1 per cent. Professor Tracy further observes that the average Southern farmer is not, as has been stated, "forced by necessity to make cotton his leading crop." and that as a matter of fact he does not. The total value of the production of maize in the South has exceeded that of the cotton crop during the last two years. The Southern farmer is no more dependent upon the cotton crop than is the Northern cultivator on wheat. Professor Tracy does dot allude to the seasonal indebtedness of many cultivators in the South created by the aivances made to them by factors, which is met out of the proceeds of the crop, but other accounts go to show that the temporary obligations thus incurred are also diminishing, and they thus confirm the general conclusion at which he has arrived.

Writing on November 18 respecting the prospects of supply and consumption of cotton, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, express the belief that the current American crop will be 8,500,000 bales. They do not attach much importance to the recent increase of receipts at the ports, attributing this to the release of cotton detained by the preoccupation attending the recent Presidential election. It is pointed out, however, that the question of the course of prices does not turn entirely upon the amount of the supply, but largely upon the requirements of consumers in the United States and in Europe. Upon this aspect of the matter Messrs. Hubbard observe :—"It is many years since the cotton trade has seen the business of the entire world prospering at one time. Certainly such a condition has not existed since 1890, and while they fear the effect of the partial famine in India, that feature is thought to be offset by the decrease in the yield of the Indian cotton crop. With the mills of the world running on full time to supply the actual demand for goods, the consumption of American cotton this season or next may be expected to be greater than ever before known. In this country the merchants who supply 70,000,000 (an increase of 40 per cent. since 1879) are holding the smallest stock of goods of any character, and with men returning to work by the thousand every day, and new enterprises coming to the front, the prospects of trade are certainly encouraging. Speculation is not yet apparent in any of the markets, and it is better that it is not, as prosperity bases upon a steady improvement is better than the feverish rushes we have had at different times during the past five years. Our American spinners have entered the markets as large buyers, and they can be expected to be continued to buy until they secure the larger portion of their requirements. Therefore during the next sixty days they will be active competitors for cotton with the exporters."

THE *Statesman* says that twenty deaths are officially known to have occurred from starvation or its effects in Gonde, and that twenty or thirty miles in the country deaths to the number of several hundreds have been reported. Many of these occurred when the gratuitous feeding of the poor was begun in the district. The long hunger had so weakened the people's digestion that the first full meal killed them. This is a casualty that occurs in every famine, and requires to be guarded against at all places when the famishing are first fed.

THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

THE PRESIDENT IN BOMBAY.

THE Rev Dr. Barrows, President of the World's Parliament of Religions, arrived here yesterday. The Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893 was such a unique event, and one so far away from India, that quite naturally partial impressions about it are prevalent here. Some Indians, imagine that the people of America had become somewhat dissatisfied with Christianity, and were in search of a better religion, and that when they heard about Hinduism and Buddhism from persons who profess those religions, many became convinced of the excellence, and a few became convinced of the superiority, of these religions. Another wrong supposition has been that that Parliament convinced the Christians of America that all religions are much alike, that they differ mainly in minor details and in words, and that it is not important whetever people follow one or another religion. Perhaps it is not strange that such ideas have gained currency, because Indians, who went to Chicago, have circulated such reports. Also among Europeans in India, from the first there have been a few who discarded the Christian name, some who, while nominally Christian have had no personal Christian faith, and others who had no interest in spreading it ; while some have made active efforts to give it to Indians. Just so in America, there are these diverse classes, on which the Indian members of the Parliament of Religions doubtless made differing impressions. Both at the Parliament, and subsequently in many places, the Indians spoke as if philosophy was the chief religion of India. No one brought idols on to the platform to demonstrate their helpfulness in the worship of God, and no one attempted to practise caste restrictions in Chicago. Therefore, to say the very least, people who depended solely for their information about the actual religious condition of India on the statements of Indians in Chicago, must have got a very inadequate idea of the subject.

However, the Parliament had its conception in no such ideas as those indicated above. The true inspiration of that unique gathering was this. The United States was asking the nations to send to an international exhibition specimens of their best material and intellectual products. But since the spiritual is the noblest part of man, why should not the nations be asked also to send statements of their religions, and to see the spirit and the fruits of Christianity ? The authors of the Parliament fully expected that such mutual conference would be helpful by strengthening faith in God, and that eventually it would help in the diffusion of the spirit of Christianity.

One of the first practical results of this expectation was the giving by a Christian lady, Mrs. Haskell, of a fund for a lectureship in connection with the University of Chicago, by the proceads of which fund eminent lecturers should be regularly sent to give lectures in Calcutta and other Indian cities on the relations of Christianity to other religions of the East. The conviction of the founder of this lectureship is, that a scholarly and wise study and presentation of the subject would promote the spread of Christianity. This is also emphatically the conviction of the first lecturer. Naturally the president of the Parliament, the Rev. J. H. Barrows, D.D., of Chicago, was selected to give the first course of lectures. He was the pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Chicago. He had previously given some study to comparative religion ; but on receiving the new appointment he resigned his pastoral charge, and has spent nearly a year in Germany in special study on the subject. From Bombay he will first go to Calcutta and will deliver his lectures there in the latter part of December, when the National Congress will bring visitors there from all parts of the country ; from Calcutta he will go to the North-West and Lahore, and will return to Bombay in the latter part of January. After lecturing here and in Poona, he will go to Bangalore and Madras, and then to Ceylon, from whence he is to sail for China about the middle of March.

The Missionary Conferences in the principal cities of India have given him cordial invitations, and they have been asked to take the main responsibility for arranging for the lectures. The Bombay Missionary Conference has appointed a committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Ritchan is chairman, to arrange for the lectures in this city. But Dr. Barrows has asked a personal friend, the Rev. R. A. Hume, of Ahmednagar, to arrange the general plan of his visit to India. This gentleman wrote for us the present sketch of his projected tour.

Though he says, Dr. Barrows comes with a pronounced Christian conviction and purpose, we are confident that non-Christians will give him a most cordial welcome. He gave Indian delegates at the Parliament of Religions a most generous hospitality of every kind, and an unrivalled opportunity for setting forth what they had to say about their own religions. India is emphatically a religious and a courteous land. The best Indians are not reluctant to hear any capable speaker on Christianity. But to Dr. Barrows they will, we anticipate, accord an unusually hearty welcome, and will give to his addresses a sympathetic and thoughtful hearing. He will follow everywhere the wise practice of the Parliament of Religions. There, every speaker had a free platform with no discussion or subsequent remarks by chairmen. Discussion would surely have led to heat and ill feeling. And in this supplement to the Parliament the adherents of all creeds will cheerfully accord to the president, when he takes the platform, the exercise of the rule which was followed when he was in the chair. This visit will also give Dr. Barrows an opportunity to observe for himself what is the actual religious condition of the peoples of India. Naturally he will take special interest in the educated classes, and he will be glad to improve all feasible opportunities during his short visit of three months, for private and public intercourse with non-Christians, who are interested in religious matters.

On his arrival in Bombay, Dr. Barrows was given a most hearty reception by members of the Jain community, who presented him with an address of welcome. He was met at the bunder by a deputation consisting of Messrs. Mohunlal Magunbhoy, Amaichand P. Parwar, Khimji Hirji Kayani and others. After Dr. Barrows and Mrs. Barrows were garlanded the address was presented to the reverend gentleman. It ran as follows :—

To Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., President, World's Religious Parliament of Chicago.

Reverend Doctor,—We the representatives of the Jain community of Bombay, assembled here this evening, convey to you, in however a feeble manner, the sense of our high esteem and admiration for the admirably remarkable brotherly love you entertain towards us.

The origination of that august assemblage—the World's Religious Parliament of Chicago—was mainly due to your indefatigable exertions and rare power of tact. There are few systems of thoughts or philosophies which have not in some way or other helped on the progress of humanity than the recent Parliament of Religions, the main noble object of which was to bring nearer to each other, in faith and action, the mendicant preachers, professors, and followers of all the different Religions and Sects existing in both the Hemispheres.

The addresses and speeches delivered by the professors of the different Religions at the Chicago Parliament of Religions, and published in two valuable volumes under your able Editorship, have conferred an everlasting boon on the universe, because every fair-minded person is now ready to admit that a comparative study of Religions is rapidly becoming an important and very necessary factor in our lives and every earnest thinker studies as far as possible all forms of belief, in the hope of finding satisfactory answers to his many perplexities, and it must be universally acknowledged that these two valuable volumes will be important and precious guides to such earnest thinkers.

The cordial reception given to the Indian Delegates in America by you as the worthy President of the Religious Parliament at Chicago, and especially kindness shown to our representative, Mr. Veerchand Raghavjee Gandhi, to whom you were so kind as to give the use of your own residency, binds us to avail ourselves of this opportunity for tendering you our most sincere and heartfelt thanks.

In conclusion, with these expressions of our feelings and sentiments we give you a sincerely welcome reception, and venture to express a hope that, while travelling through India in fulfilling your noble mission, you will be pleased to give due attention to the Jain Antiquities and Ancient Literature. Dr. Barrows having made a suitable reply drove to his temporary residence at Byculla.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 5th instant, with 3 officers, 4 ladies, 1 child, 102 European details, 2 women, 4 children, 15 public and private followers, 26 men, relieved crew of the R. I. M. S. Pagan, 391 logs of timber for Government Dockyard, and 97 cases Commissariat stores. She experienced fine weather except on the night of the 8th, and the whole day on the 9th met with rain. The following are the names of the saloon passengers :—Lieut. G. H. T. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots ; Lieut. P. R. Wood, R. I. Fusiliers ; Surgeon-Captain Thacker, I. M. S. ; Mrs. and two Misses Dean ; Mrs. Fox and child ; and Assist. Surgeon Pereira.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

DECREASED MORTALITY.

THE returns of the bubonic fever for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., show that there has been an improvement in the situation. The returns for the period in question showed that there were forty-six fresh cases and twenty-nine deaths. In the Fort Ward there were four fresh cases and two deaths. In the Mandvie Ward there were four cases and three deaths, while in the Bhuleshwar Ward there were eleven cases and nine deaths. In the Girgaum Ward there were five cases and no deaths. In the Byculla and Cammatipura districts the situation has become very grave, the fresh cases as well as the mortality showing a tendency to increase. In these districts there were twenty cases and eleven deaths. In the Parel Ward there was only one case and no death, while in the Mahim Ward one case and one death were recorded. In the hospital three deaths were recorded.

BANDORA RETURNS.

We are officially informed that, including one fresh case and one death during the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of bubonic fever cases in Bandora from October last is 25 with 16 deaths.

THE TREATMENT OF INFECTED HOUSES.

We publish an "Abstract of directions (forward by the Health Department) for the treatment of buildings in which cases of bubonic fever occur," and a leaflet which has been circulated for some time by Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. They will prove of interest :—

ABSTRACT OF DIRECTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF BUILDINGS IN WHICH CASES OF BUBONIC FEVER OCCUR.

I.—Disinfect all the morees of the house with a strong solution of carbolic acid—1 part of acid to 100 parts of water.

II.—Then all the traps outside and the gullies with carbolic acid—one gallon of acid to 1000 gallons of water.

III.—Send for the flushing engine and establishment to flush and cleanse the gullies and the out side and inside of the building.

IV.—Wash with cresol or quicklime, as quickly as practicable, the room in which a case has occurred or in which there is a case suffering.

V.—Place in the sick room and in the house passages dishes containing chloride of lime a little moistened.

VI.—Sprinkle choloride of lime on the floors and passages.

VII.—Disinfect afterwards the building in the usual way giving especial attention to the scraping and cleansing of places, such as the stairs likely to retain dirt and infection.

VIII.—When perchloride of mercury is used, its poisonous properties must be remembered. The perchloride of mercury should be mixed with water in the proportion of 1 part to 1,000 parts of water. The quantity required having been prepared should be taken and used with a pump.

IX.—In parts of buildings where bugs or insects are likely to be harboured, kerosine oil is to be used from a syringe or boiling water poured over the places.

X.—Any articles of furniture and clothes, &c., which cannot be exposed to the sun should be washed with disinfectants or boiling water poured over them.

XI.—Wherever dead rats are found they are to be covered with a little straw and a little kerosine oil is to be poured over the whole and set on fire, and the bodies are to be burned at once. For each dead rat found a reward will be given.

XII.—A solution of permanganate of potash should be used for washing the hands, &c., and for flushing down the inside and outside of buildings in some cases.

XIII.—In the use of disinfectants the proper order of procedure at different periods and intervals is to be observed and kept in mind, and the risk of neutralization so avoided.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

XIV.—Commence at once by taking the tiles off the houses in which deaths or cases from fever have occurred amongst the poor classes. The object is to let in light into the rooms below. The Medical Officers are requested to give special attention to the destruction of all articles of clothing, &c. which have come in contact with persons suffering from bubonic fever, and the thorough disinfection in corrosive sublimate or phenyle or boiling water of all other articles which need not be destroyed.

XV.—The Medical Officers should see to the thorough disinfection and lime washing with quicklime of every room or other place in which a person has suffered from bubonic fever, and the disinfection should continue for at least three days after the case has died or been removed.

XVI.—The Ward Inspector will communicate at once information of any case of bubonic fever or fever of a suspicious type to a Medical Officer or Officers attached to his ward. He will arrange to meet them daily at some convenient place, and any orders the Medical Officer give are to be promptly obeyed, and the utmost assistance is to be given to the Medical Officers.

XVII.—The Medical Officers by inspection and inquiry will do their utmost to obtain information of cases., &c.

XVIII.—Whenever the Medical Officer of a ward is satisfied that the isolation or proper treatment of a patient suffering from bubonic fever is not practicable in the house where the patient is, the Medical Officer is forthwith to call on the Ward Inspector to make arrangements for the removal of the patient to the hospital appointed for that purpose at Arthur Road.

XIX.—Whenever a patient is removed to the hospital at Arthur Road, a certificate is to be obtained from the Medical Officer of the ward that the patient is suffering from bubonic fever and that he had ordered such removal. All such certificates should be written in the Field Book of the Inspector.

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

IN FAVOUR OF SEGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fundamental principle of modern science and sanitation in consideration to either infectious or contagious disease is that the inflicted and healthy be kept sufficiently apart to prevent extension of its focussing power towards further development. Even to argue that bubonic fever possesses neither of these qualities as between individuals gives no grounds for opposing the advantages which segregation offers in favour of the patient under circumstances conducive to the best means of recovery. The main object of separation or isolation appears to be overlooked by those who are opposed to this recognised law, and if their theory or reason be correct there would be no necessity to believe the disease to be communicable by importation and contact or the advisability of imposing quarantine, or adopting measures to restrict its transmission by sea or land. When an individual is affected by malaria, it is common practice to remove him from the locality of infection into better surroundings and an atmosphere free from infecting material, and in the same way when we have a building congested by overcrowding, inhabited by people ignorant of the benefits of light, ventilation and atmospheric cubic capacity, who perhaps innocently misunderstand the dangers of converting their limited bath-rooms into ordinary latrine purposes and remain satisfied that because the ejecta is removed out of sight by a few quarts of water, the conditions of decency have been complied with. It is illogical to imagine that because a certain number of houses up to date have become infected, and the percentage of attacks represents only two per house it forms a sufficient basis to obviate the act of segregation. Owing to the practice of concealment the statistics are and must be inaccurate, and whatever assistance the heads or leaders of communities intend to render by educating and inducing their caste followers to yield to common sense, this undertaking ought to be subject to all legal powers which the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer possess. To leave the matter optional and voluntary for an undefined period is merely allowing the people to govern instead of being governed. Tact undoubtedly is absolutely essential. Kindness and persuation have done little so far ; the idea of option has become engrafted and will require more time to eradicate than the increasing mortality can afford. Concealment will progress, false statements will continue to be made, and every obstacle placed in the way, especially by the Memons, Borahs, and lower grades of natives generally. The inclusion of a few courageous lady doctors to visit the purdah quarters or harems might gain the confidence of the Mahomedan communities against the belief of intrusion by male doctors which they entertain to some extent at present. Too much is being made out of the possible resistance by Ghatees, but if the several committees will have handbills printed and freely distributed in their own names indicating the advantages of reporting, and the benefits of proper treatment combined with segregation, it may influence the people to overcome their morbid prejudices in the interests of humanity. When a succession of deaths occur in a house it is evident something is radically wrong, and a series of funerals out of the same building must be morally depressing to the other inmates, but tradition to fate persists over idiocyncrasy and depression, and if personal risk of infection or contagion do not exist in connection with the person afflicted, it cannot be disputed that arial contamination within the limits of the house is not absent, and hence the sooner the sick and well are removed out of this infected area the better for them, and the greater convenience to have the house properly fumigated, treated, and otherwise dealt with for rehablitation. While the patient is in the house, however much may be done, its completeness is not satisfactorily accomplished. I would suggest besides segregation of the sick, the entire evacuation of the building for a prescribed period, and in this respect the Marine Batallion acted wisely without waiting to test the sanitary capabilities of their barracks. Any and every precaution is correct ; we do not even know the period of incubation or its manner of extension, if not conveyed through the air. The disease has radiated from Mandvie in all directions and touched in at various points in the island, and it is difficult to conclude against it recoiling back on its original centre with greater activity and recurrence, and no sanitary measures or remedies can be too severe among a population bent on nursing their own fancies and prejudices and feeding the disease to satisfy their superstitious views.—Yours, &c.,

ALF. MCCABE DALLAS.

5, Colaba Causeway.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to say that owing to press of business I was not able to attend last Friday's meeting re plague, and hence perhaps you will allow me to say a few words in your columns on the subject. I generally agree with you as to what you have written about segregation, but the thing is how to go about it. Meetings or speeches cannot do much or probably anything beyond bringing a few educated people together with a view of discussing the ways and means. But the people really afflicted know nothing or practically nothing either about the meetings or the speeches made thereat. I do not know what the committees appointed at Friday's meeting are going to do, but in my humble opinion the leaders of the several communities should approach the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner and arrange for separate hospitals in suitable places for their respective sects at the Municipal expense. Then a visitation from ward to ward should be resorted to and opportunity taken to explain to the different caste heads the necessity and benefits of segregation, which will be carried strictly without in any way interfering with their religion or feelings. This ought to inspire confidence in the minds of the masses and do a world of good in more ways than one. The city is in a state of perfect scare, and too much care cannot be taken to introduce any measure even for the welfare of the public at large.—Yours, &c.,

A.

THE VALUE OF DISINFECTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a view to ascertaining the relative value of some disinfectants, experiments were made in the chemical laboratory here with liquids containing sewage, manure, sulphuretted hydrogen, putrified soup of beans, and other substances, all giving off very offensive smells. In these experiments nitric peroxide and chlorine came first, having completely destroyed the smell at once. Dammar fumes stood second, and sulphur ones third, having partially destroyed it.

Nitric peroxide has certain advantages over chlorine. It can be easily prepared in any quantity by simply adding nitric acid (diluted with an equal part of water) to copper fillings in an open porcelain vessel. No apparatus of any kind is required. It has the property of parting with oxygen to oxidizable substances, and taking it again from the air when allowed to mix with it.

While conducting the above experiments it was observed that nitric peroxide after disinfecting the said liquids, lost its characteristic reddish colour, but resumed it when air was allowed to come in contact with it, and then it was found fit for use again.

By way of trial an outhouse giving off much smell was disinfected with the peroxide, and the odours immediately disappeared.

A certain quantity of air was collected from a crowded locality, which has a number of privies and an open big drain in it. Afterwards dilute nitric acid and copper fillings were put in a porcelain vessel, and the fumes of nitric peroxide were allowed to escape in the atmosphere for about fifteen minutes

not known how far this is true. Can't any of your numerous readers, if they have heard about it or have availed themselves of the medicine, make it publicly known. The public will then be in a position to know facts, and should the story be true, and Mr. Raghojee's specific efficatious, all that need be said is, that the public will be greatly indebted for the information, and the humble Tramway starter can justly lay claim to be the discoverer of a much needed medicine which may probably save the lives of so many that daily succumb to this fearful and incurable plague.—Yours, &c.,

Matharpacady, Dec. 15. M. F. A.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rumoured here that one of the inspectors of the Bombay Tramway Company, named Govind Suryaji, is acquainted with a certain remedy for the bubonic fever, and that he has cured some cases of this disease. I am not in a position to vouch for the truth of this rumour, but I think it would be worth while to inquire if it is a fact.—Yours, &c.,

Kalyan, Dec. 14. B. S. POTNIS.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELIEF FUND.

THE following is the programme of business for the public meeting convened by the Sheriff in the Town Hall to-morrow :—

The Sheriff will read the Notice convening the meeting and declare the proceedings open.

Resolution I—Proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Seconded by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.—That His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, be requested to take the Chair.

Resolution II—Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, Seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin, Supported by Mr. N G Chandavarkar—That in the opinion of this meeting the time has now come when measures must be adopted for inviting further subscriptions to alleviate the sufferings caused by the scarcity which now prevails in many parts of the Presidency.

Resolution III—Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Seconded by Mr. Manibhai Jashbhai, Supported by the Hon'ble Mr. F. Beaufort—That the following gentlemen be appointed a General Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and taking all requisite means for carrying out the object, and the following gentlemen be asked to act as Secretaries—

(List of Committee to be attached to the resolution.)

Names of Secretaries—The Hon'ble Mr. F. Beaufort, Mr. G Cotton, Mr G Lund, The Hon'ble Mr N N Wadia, C I E, Mr S M Moses, Dr Cowasjee Hormasjee, Mr Dinshaw Edaljee Wacha. The Hon'ble Mr A M Dharamsi, Mr Sulman A Wahed, Mr Ghellabhoy Haridas, Mr Govindji Thakersey, The Hon'ble Mr Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr Hurkisandas Narotumdas, Mr Vijbhukandas Atmaram, and Dr. Bhalchandra K Bhatawadekar.

Resolution IV—Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr N N Wadia, C I E, Seconded by Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, Supported by Mr G. Lund—That the General Committee be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee from their body for the purpose of carrying out the work entrusted to it,

Resolution V—Proposed by Mr S M Moses, Seconded by Dr. Cawasji Hormasji—That all subscriptions collected be deposited in an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay, and that reports should be forwarded to the public from time to time informing it of the measures adopted.

Resolution VI—Proposed by Mr Dharamsey Soonderdas Mooljee, Seconded by Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram—That the thanks of the meeting are due to the Sheriff for convening the meeting.

Resolution VII—Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr A M Dharamsi, Seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra K Bhatawadekar—That the best thanks of the public meeting be given to His Excellency the Governor for presiding on the occasion and for his able conduct in the chair.

A FURTHER letter has been addressed by the Deccan Sabha to Government on the subject of the scarcity in the Southern parts of the Presidency. It is addressed to Mr. Monteath and runs as follows :—

SIR,—By direction of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, we have the honour to submit the following representation in regard to certain points in the administration of Famine Relief, which, in the opinion of the Council, deserve the special attention of Government, and we request that Government will be pleased to adopt such measures as may appear to them to be necessary after a consideration of the several points urged below.

2. Since our letter dated 3rd December was addressed to Government, H. E. the Governor has made a declaration of the Famine policy of the Bombay Government at the banquet given at Surat in honour of the turning of the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway. Being the first public pronouncement of its kind made by His Excellency on the subject of Famine, it has naturally attrated general attention, and the Council of the Sabha gratefully acknowledges that it has inspired a feeling of confidence in the public mind that the head of the Bombay Government is keenly alive to the responsibilities which now rest upon them, and that Government will spare no effort to relieve the distress of the people as far as it is in their power to do so. The frank admission made by His Excellency that the famine was already upon us, that the distress was likely to increase and not decrease in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country and might possibly invade the Konkan, and that the recent rains had not effected any improvement of a sort to lead to a relaxation of the efforts of Government, has satisfied the public that the gravity of the situation is fully realised at head quarters. The Council of the Sabha is also glad to note that His Excellency has consented to preside over a public meeting which the inhabitants of Bombay propose to hold next week to appeal to the sympathy and help of the public both here and in England and organize private charity for the relief of the distressed. Under these circumstances, if the administrative measures actually adopted by Government are found to fall short of the requirements of the situation, the fault cannot be attributed to any excess of a deficiency of reliable information about the actual condition of affairs in places beyond the constant personal supervision of superior district officers ; and the Council of the Sabha therefore feels that it can discharge no better public duty during the present crisis than to report all complaints about defective arrangements, that may reach it from trustworthy sources, for the information and consideration of Government.

3. As an illustration of what the Council has in view in making these remarks, we may be permitted to submit the following account of the actual condition of things at Patas in the Poona District where a Relief work has been opened finding employments at present for about 1800 persons. The account comes to us from a very intelligent and careful agent, specially deputed to visit the Relief work, and in the opinion of the Council it is of a most trustworthy character. The agent writes :—

"The condition of the workers here—about 1800 in number—is very distressing. The work assigned to them is metal-breaking and it is exacted from them with excessive severity. The hands of several women and children are already swollen by this hard work, and yet no indulgence is shown to them. They must either continue their task or forego the pittance thrown to them as wages.

The work was opened on the 18th November. The wages for the first four days were given at the following rates : 2½ annas for men, 2 annas for women and 1 anna for children above seven years. An allowance of two piece was made for children under seven. The total number employed during the four days was about 500 ; and the total amount of wages was Rs. 187-11-3. 22nd November was a Sunday and the allowance to children under 7 was refused for that day.

From 23rd November to 29th November the number of persons engaged was about 1,200 and the scale of wages was the following : for men 1¼ annas, for women 1 anna and for working children ½ anna ; the allowance for children under seven was one pice per day and it was not paid for Sunday. The scale of the previous week was reduced exactly to one-half owing to rainfall, though there was no corresponding reduction in prices. The total amount of wages came to Rs. 1,063-7-0.

From 30th November to 6th December the total amount of wages distributed was Rs. 1,000-11-0. The scale ranged from 2 annas for men to 1 anna 2 pies for working children. But because the poor creatures complained bitterly of their inability to get sufficient food with such low wages and clamoured for an increase, a general deduction of 3 annas for each man, 3 annas for each woman and 2½ annas for each child for the week was made on the ground that the work performed was insufficient, and thus though the number of labourers was from 1,200 to nearly 1,800 in the week, the amount of wages actually paid was only Rs. 1,000-11-0 as against Rs. 1 063-7-0 during the previous week.

A new Sub-Overseer has arrived here from Sindh to supervise the work. He does not know Marathi while the clerk, the Mistri and the labourers do not understand English or Sindhi. The Sub-Overseer gives orders mainly by means of signs. The principal complaints of the labourers are :—(1) The utter insufficiency of the wages. Whith a whole day's hard work they are unable to get enough bred. (2) The wages are paid not daily as required by the Famine Code Section 82, but only once a week. This entails much hardship, because the poor people have to purchase grain daily on credit for a whole week, and the prices charged in consequence become more unfavourable. (3) The hutting and sanitary arrangements have only just been taken in hand and will require considerable time before they are completed. Even as it is, orders have been issued to construct only 165 sheds so far, each shed to accommodate 3 persons, and part of the material required for this number of sheds has arrived. If the number of labourers had continued the same as in the first week viz., 500, this accommodation would have sufficed. But the number has now increased to 1,800 and yet the work taken in hand contemplates the construction of 165 sheds only. As a result of the delay that has taken place in providing the necessary hutting accommodation, there is much suffering among the labourers, especially the women and children, now that the cold season has set in. And the absence of proper sanitary arrangements, if not remedied at once, must involve the risk of cholera or some other epedemic breaking out in the locality. This point requires the immediate attention of Government, as a few cases of cholera are already reported to have occurred at the Baramati Relief work which is on the same side of the Poona District as Patas. (4) The non-payment of the allowance to children under seven for Sundays is really very hard. The Famine Code sanctions no such exception and the commonest view of things must suggest that children must be fed on Sundays as on the other days of the week."

A somewhat similar report has come to the Sabha from Boramani (Sholapur), but as the information contained in it is not so detailed, the Council of the Sabha has instituted further inquiries, the result of which will be duly laid before Government.

4. As regards our suggestion that arrangements should be made by Government to find employment for weavers in their own craft, Government have stated in their reply to one of our representations that the question "presents difficulties which probably cannot be surmounted without a cost to the State which could not be justified, but it is hoped that it will be found possible to employ in this manner such as are not able to perform the labour required on ordinary relief works." A similar view was also expressed by H.E. the Governor in his speech at Surat but the public was at the same time under the impression that some provision of the kind needed was contemplated by Government for the weavers of Yeola in the Nasik District. The hesitation of Government to extend this measure of relief to the weaver class generally in all affected areas is not easy to understand, as the apprehension that the undertaking is attended with the risk of an unjustifiable loss of public money does not appear to be well-founded. A reference to the history of the last famine will satisfy Government that when properly administered, this relief need not cause any loss at all, or even where a loss cannot be avoided it will represent a much smaller cost of relief to Government than must otherwise be incurred for these artizans if they were employed on ordinary Relief works. The following quotation from the Bombay Gazetteer shows that the experiment was tried at Yeola in the Nasik District during the last famine, and instead of any loss, there was an actual profit of Rs. 240 on Rs. 6,000 invested for less than three months, which gives a much higher rate of profit than the ordinary rate of interest :—

"The only other measure of special relief was helping the Musalman hand-loom weavers of Yeola. They were one of the first classes to suffer, as their employers, finding no demand for their goods, refused to make advances, and the weavers were thrown out of work. Of 1936 families, nearly 610 had, by the end of August, left Yeola. Some went in search of work to Indore and others to their old homes in Northern India. For their relief a grant of £600 (Rs. 6,000) was sanctioned. Part of this amount was spent in buying yarn which was given on 16th June 1877 to the weavers to be worked into white turbans and robes. In some cases money advances were also made for the purchase or repair of looms. After 7th September advances were stopped. The articles were sold, and the proceeds left a profit of about of £24 (Rs. 240.)"

The measure was tried on a much larger scale in the Madras Presidency in the same year. Here there was a loss ; but it was not greater than the cost which would have otherwise fallen on Government for the ordinary relief of the persons employed. The Famine Commission's Report speaks of the action of the Madras Government in the following terms :—

"The policy of employing artizans, when applicants for relief in their own occupation, which, under certain conditions, has found a place, among the recommendations of the Famine Commission, was also adopted. Twelve lakhs were advanced to the weavers, and were nominally recovered in the shape of cloth woven by them. A considerable stock, however, was left unsold, on which a certain loss must be incurred, But there is no reason for supposing that the labour of this population, had it been employed on the ordinary relief-works, would have proved more profitable."

The Council of the Sabha understands that even at present there are about 10,000 weavers so employed in the Madras Presidency. But independently of these appeals to past and present experience, it appears to the Council that skilled labour, earning 8 to 10 annas a day in normal times, can never be so unproductive as to entail any considerable loss when employed on subsistence wages. The coarse cloth manufactured will find a demand in meeting the wants of the many thousand labourers whom Government will have to maintain for some months to come not to mention the several Departments of Government such as the Commissariat, the Police and the Forest Departments, which usually obtain their supplies in the Bombay and other markets or from the Jails. And if any finer fabrics are turned out, they will find purchasers at moderate prices among the better classes of the community. The Council of the Sabha, therefore, respectfully submits that no time should now be lost by Government in arranging to give relief to the weavers in their own craft in all affected areas. Section 151 of the Famine Code makes it obligatory on Government to grant this relief, and already much suffering has been endured by the poor people owing to the delay that has taken place in giving effect to that provision. In this connection, the Council is glad to note the offer which the leading merchants of Sholapur propose to make to assist Government in relieving the weavers at Sholapur. Their scheme that Government should advance 2½ lakhs for the purpose and should be prepared to ultimately bear a slight possible loss appears to be a most reasonable one, and the Sabha ventures to hope that it will be welcomed by Government with a view to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this pressing question.

5. The Council of the Sabha is glad to note that though Government have now decided not to undertake themselves, directly or indirectly, the importation of grain from foreign countries, H. E. the Governor was pleased to state at Surat that instructions have been issued to District officers, leaving it to their discretion to purchase grain on Government account, if need be, in distant markets within the country, and sell it at cost price in places where Relief-works have been opened, so as to bring the dealers to a proper sense of their own interests. Though there was a temporary improvement of prices in consequence of the late rains, there are already clear indications of a reaction and the prices are expected to go up when the hot weather sets in i. e. in about two months. The old combination of the speculative Banias is likely to aggravate this rise of prices and it is necessary that Government should take steps in anticipation to mitigate the evil consequences of the formation of such rings. One of the reasons assigned by the Banias for the late rise in prices was that several Native States within and beyond the frontiers of the Presidency had prohibited the free export of surplus stocks from their territories. The Council of the Sabha has made careful inquiries as to whether any such prohibition is really enforced by the authorities in Native States and it is satisfied that such prohibition does exist in one form or another in several States. In some it is openly enforced, while in the case of some others, the result is achieved by the impression which prevails that no grain could be exported without the exporter bringing on himself the displeasure of the authorities. The Council of the Sabha does not desire to mention names ; it will however state in a general way that the ruler of a large State contiguous to Khandesh has actually published a Notification by which the exporter makes himself liable to the confiscation of the grain exported and the informer is paid a handsome reward out of the proceeds. In another State, while free export is nominally allowed, the district officers have been warned that they would be held responsible that enough stocks remained for local food supply and seeds. The Council of the Sabha is not at all surprised that such prohibition is deemed desirable, as it is in keeping with old traditions, and it is moreover the one measure which the people themselves favour most at such a crisis, especially when generaly scarcity is apprehended. Even in the presidency proper, local opinion often prevents such export outside the villages where the stocks abound, and in some places, even the subordinate officers of Government are reported to be encouraging this feeling of resistance to exportation, under the belief that with smaller stocks, their administrative responsibilities would increase. The matter, however, is one in regard to which Government have already pledged themselves to a right policy and no doubt ought to be allowed to remain in anybody's mind as to the nature and requirements of that policy. The Report of the Famine Commission also makes it obligatory on Government to take all necessary steps for removing the obstacles in the way of free exports and imports. The Council of the Sabha therefore trusts that Government will draw the pointed attention of their District and Political officers, and through the Government of India, of the Political officers outside the Presidency, to the fact that all hindrances to the natural movements of grain supplies are bound to be embarrassing and that the time has come when all necessary steps must be taken to secure free exports from one part of the country to another. It cannot be difficult to explain to those who are discouraging exports at present that such shortsighted restrictions are directly opposed to the higher principle of State policy that those whose distress is the severest ought to be first relieved, that acute distress leading to loss of life in particular areas is worse than milder distress over a wider area, and that the maximum of relief can be secured only by leaving the movements of grain stocks free and unfettered.

6. Before concluding, the Council of the Sabha begs leave to state that it has learnt with grateful satisfaction that H. E. the Governor contemplates a personal visit to the affected districts. His Excellency's well-known sympathies with the sufferings of the poor encourage us to hope that many of the difficulties standing at present in the way of an efficient administration of relief will be effectually removed and the hearty co-operation of the different departments, which is so desirable at this time, but which, in the absence of a Famine Commissioner, is so difficult to attain, will be greatly promoted by this tour, which His Excellency proposes to make at great personal inconvenience and trouble.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The official weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India is as follows :—

MADRAS.

For week ending 5th December.—The rainfall has been heavy in the greater part of the Carnatic ; moderate falls have occurred in parts of Cuddapah and the Central and Southern districts and on the West coast ; and light falls in parts of Anantapur. There has been no rain in the remainder of the Deccan districts and Circars. Water supplies in the Carnatic, Southern and Central districts and parts of Cuddapah are generally adequate for the present ; but are very deficient in the Circars, except in deltas, and in the remaining Deccan districts. Ploughing and sowing are progressing generally except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam ; but in the most affected portion of the Deccan districts it is very doubtful whether more than fodder will be secured. There has been some improvement in pasture after the late rainfall, but fodder is generally scarce. Prices are slightly easier in the Circars, Kistna, and the Carnatic except Madras and also in Southern districts and West coast ; but have risen slightly in the Central and sharply in the Deccan districts. In the latter *Cholum*, the staple grain, is now dearer than the scarcity rate. Relief workers 22,483, weavers 972 at Kitchens 652 ; all in Deccan districts. The decrease is general, except in Cuddapah, and is owing to the demand for field labour.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 9th December.—Slight rain during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Surat, Khandesh and Colaba. More rain is urgently wanted generally for the late sowings in Deccan and Bijapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in two talukas of Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier and one of Hyderabad. Preparations for the late crops or sowing are progressing throughout the Presidency Proper in places where sufficient moisture exists, except in Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Bijapur and Kolaba where they are completed or nearly so. The autumn harvest is almost finished ; cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad and Khandesh. Fodder is sufficient in Gujarat, Konkan and most of Sind except Shikarpur ; scarce in the Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum and parts of Dharwar. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of seven districts. Prices are rising in seven districts and parts of five ; stationary in five and parts of two ; falling in parts of five. Prices in seers per rupee of the staple food-grains in the affected districts are :—Khandesh 9 ; Poona, Wasik 10 ; Sholapur, Bijapur, 10½ ; Ahmednagar, Belgaum 11 ; Dharwar 13½. Number on seven ordinary works in Dharwar 753, on test work 392. Number on eight relief works in Khanesh 722, in Nasik 4,629, in Ahmednagar 6,949, in Belgaum 2,093. Figures for Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar have not been reported.

BENGAL.

For week ending 7th December.—With the exception of light showers in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling there was no rain during the week, and prospects continue unaltered. In South Bihar and in Saran the spring crops are germinating well. In the rest of Bihar rain is still urgently needed for these crops ; but they are doing fairly well in Champaran and in Darbhanga (except Madhubani). In parts of North Bengal the prospects of the spring crops are fairly good, but they are poor in the rest of Bengal and in Orissa. No harvest of any importance is proceeding. A flight of locusts passed over the district of Khulna on the 28th and 29th November, but no damage to the crops is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen slightly in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, and a few other districts, but is still very high everywhere. Prices in seers per rupee of the staple food-grains in the affected districts are :—Nadia 8 to 11, Khulna 8 to 9½, Patna 10½, Shahabad 9 to 10, Saran 10½, Champaran 10, Muzaffarpur 8, Darbhanga 10. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 5th December, were—Relief works—Nadia, 449 ; Patna, 74 (men 36, women 12, and children 26); Shahabad, 1,251 (men 526, women 486, and children 239); Saran, 445 (men 97, women 132, and children 116); Champaran, 2,981 (men 1,627, women 817, and children 537); Darbhanga (Madhubani Sub-division), 154 (men 77, women 41, and children 36). Gratuitous relief—Saran, 5,391 (men 131, women 246, and children 153); Darbhanga, 61 (men 48, women 6, and children 7).

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 9th December.—Save for a hill-shower there was no rain during the week. The spring sowings still continue but are near completion in most districts. The seed is generally reported to have germinated well and young crops in forward crops are said to be flourishing. Poppy sowings continue in the Central districts. Slight damage was done to the wheat crop in a portion of the Mirzapur district by the katni insect and to the crops in parts of Almara and Garhwal by locusts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 5th December, in nine districts officially recognised as distressed, were as follows :—Banda 51,823 ; Hamirpur 12,816 ; Allahabad 12,877 ; Jhansi 10,296 ; Jalaun 10,130 ; Jaunpur 13,727 ; Rae Bareli 17,399 ; Sitapur 6,390 ; Hardoi 14,228 ; —total 155,677. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation :—Employed on relief works 108,305 ; relieved as dependants " 26,513 ; relieved in poorhouses 11,322 ; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 9,477. The numbers relieved in seventeen districts which are under observation but not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows :—Relieved on test relief works 14,476 ; relieved in poor houses, 11,805 ; relieved under other provisions of the Code 4,893 ;—total 31,174. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 186,851. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are still high and are showing a tendency to rise in some districts and to fall in others. The prices in seers per rupee of staple food grains on which famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed :—Banda 11, Hamirpur 9½, Jhansi (not stated), Jalaun 10 3-8, Allahabad 9 7-8, Jaunpur 11½, Rae Bareli 10½, Sitapur (not stated), Hardoi 9½.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 9th December.—Rain has fallen in parts of Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly completed. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. Sowings of the spring crops on canal and wall-lands are in progress, and also on dry land in Gurgaon. The condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally reported average to poor. The condition of the irrigated crops is said to be good in Gurgaon, and the prospect of canal crops is favourable, and of crops irrigated by wells, fair in Gujranwala. The outturn of the autumn crops is poor in Mooltan and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops slightly in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is urgently needed to improve the condition of the spring crops already sown. The stock of food grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar and Rawalpindi and in parts of Juilundur, Ferozepore and Shahpur. It is average in Peshawar and getting low in Gujranwala. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to deficiency of water and hard work. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Umbala, Peshawar, Rohtak and Gurgaon. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday, the 5th December, was 12,508 including non-working children. Famine works have also been opened in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal, and the number of persons employed in each district is 8,293, 182 and 1,363, respectively. Relief works have also been started by the Mooltan Municipal Committee. Prices are rising in Peshawar and are high elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 7 to 9½, bulrush millet 8 to 10, gram 8 to 9½, maize 9 to 11½, great millet 8½ to 11, and rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 9th December.—The weather is generally clear and cool. Sowing of the spring crops still continues after the recent rain in parts of Jubbulpore, Wardha and Raipur and their prospects are generally improved, especially in Saugor and Bilaspur. The proportion of normal area sown ranges between four and eight annas in Saugor, three annas in Damoh and Bilaspur four annas in Raipur and fourteen annas, in Nagpur. The anticipated outturns are :—in Nimar four to six annas, in Bilaspur sixteen annas with rain and twelve annas if no more rain falls. In Wardha the estimate of wheat and linseed ranges from four to twelve annas. Reaping of the autumn crops continues. The estimated outturn ranges between two and eight annas in Saugor, between six and twelve in Nagpur and between seven and twelve in Sambalpore. In Raipur it is four annas. Prices are generally steady with a downward tendency. The price of rice has fallen by one and quarter seers in Saugor and Bilaspur. Fodder is insufficient in Hoshangobad and Nagpur.

BURMA.

For week ending 5th December.—Lower Burma : Reaping of early paddy is in general progress. Crop prospects on the whole are excellent. Some damage has been caused to crops on high lands in Akyab and in part of Pegu by drought. Upper Burma : No rain has fallen during the week in any district of the dry zone with the result that the jowar (Sorghum vulgare) and late sessamum crops are almost complete failures ; unirrigated paddy has failed and both irrigated paddy and island crops are beginning to suffer from want of rain. Prospects are very bad. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Rangoon, Bassein, Tavoy and Thayetmyo, and slightly in Henzada and Myaungmya. Elsewhere prices are stationary. Numbers on relief works, 26,514 ; on gratuitous relief, 2,597.

ASSAM.

For week ending 8th December.—The weather is seasonable. Rain is wanted for the cold weath crops in Cachar. A hailstorm is reported to have damaged the crops in parts of the Sibsagar district. Prospects of the crops are not favourable in parts of the lower districts of the Assam Valley. Reaping of late rice continues. Fodder is sufficient except in the Khasi Hills and in parts of Cachar. The water supply is adequate. The price of food grains is high, but rice is now cheaper in Sylhet.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 9th December.—Mysore : Good rain in parts. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) is being harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga. Prices have risen in four districts.

COORG.

; The rice crop is ripening. Picking of coffee continues. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are steady.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 9th December.—Berar : The weather is clear and cool. Cotton-picking and cutting of Jowar (Sorghum vulgare) are in progress. Crop prospects in Melghat are unfavourable and it is feared that the winter crops will suffer through insufficient moisture. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in most districts. High prices for food-grains continue, and relief works appear likely to be necessary early next year.

HYDERABAD.

Rainfall 9 cents ; total from 1st January 27 inches 89 cents. The standing spring crop is in good condition. More rain is wanted. Prices : wheat 7 1-4 coarse rice 6½, white jowar 9½, yellow jowar 11 2-3, gram 8 and tur (Cajanus indicus) 10½ seers per current rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 9th December.—Some rain fell in the Gwalior districts during the week ; more rain is still wanted throughout Central India. Agricultural operations continue at a standstill in Bagheikhand but are in progress in other Agencies. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in all Agencies, except in Malwa where the wheat crop is in good condition. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition in all Agencies except in Gwalior and Bagheikhand. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa, insufficient and indifferent elsewhere. Prices are above normal in all Agencies except in Bhopal. The opium crop is partially injured in Bhopawar, but is good in Malwa and Khandesh. Sowing down in Bhopal. The numbers of persons employed on famine relief works were :—Bundelkhand 609 ; Bagheikhand 980 ; on Goona-Bara railway 14,032. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Bundelkhand 1,451, Bagheikhand 1,238.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 9th December.—Rainfall slight in Pertabgarh, Merwar, Kotah, Deoli, Bundi, Ajmere, Bhurtpore, Alwar, Sujangurh, Resi ; no rain elsewhere. Sowing of the spring crops is in progress in Serohi, Marwar, Meywar, Ajmere, Bhurtpore, Alwar Jaisulmere, but is completed in Haraoti and Korowr. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar Kotah, Jeypore, fair in Khewara. The standing crops are generally good. The harvest is fair in Ajmere Jeypore ; below average in Haraoti. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient except in Meywar, Tonk, Jeypore Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices of food-grains are rising in Pertabgarh, Bikanir, Jaisulmere ; falling in Marwar, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kotah ; steady elsewhere. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were :—Kotah 364, Dholepore 4,917, Bikanir 20,709, Jaisulmere 122. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 3,491 in Bikanir. Gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in four districts of Marwar and test relief works started in Bhurtpore.

KASHMIR.

Kashmir Valley.—For week ending 8th December. —The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

For week ending 9th December.—No rain. The spring crops are suffering. Fodder is scanty. Relief works have commenced. Remission and suspension of revenue will be necessary in the Jammu and Jasrota districts. Prices are high.

NEPAL.

For week ending 5th December.—The weather is fine and warm. Sowing of wheat continues.

TELEGRAMS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

IT will interest merchants in this country having business relations with the East to know that at the recent Telegraph Conference, held at Budapesth, the Eastern Extension Australasian and China Telegraph Company announced that they proposed to make considerable reductions in their charges for telegrams originating in India and directed over their system of cables, *viz* Madras, to Singapore, Java, Sumatra, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.

The Indian Telegraph Department has since received confirmation of that proposal, and an intimation that the reduced charges will have effect from 1st January, 1897. These reductions, we learn, amount to as much as Rs. 3 per word to Shanghai and Japan, to Rs. 2 per word to Hongkong and to nearly Re. 1 per word to the other places.

The Indian Telegraph Guide, to be published on 1st January, will give full details of these reductions.

GRAND MILITARY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LAST night, at the Tivoli Theatre, a variety and gymnastic entertainment was given by members of the Poona Gymnastic Staff, and it will be repeated to-night, when his Excellency the Governor and suite, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Gatacre, and other officers have expressed an intention to be present. The audience last night was greatly pleased with the entertainment. The programme contained comic songs and dances, and violin solo by Mr. Cunningham, who displays a perfect mastery over this, the king of musical instruments. On the programme Captain McGregor was one of the vocalists, but was unavoidably absent. The gymnastic part of the programme was the best and such as was hardly before seen on this side. Two more entertainments will be given to-night and to-morrow, and a change of programme is promised on both the occasions.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be a good thing if the mercantile firms close their offices for the whole of the Christmas holidays, *i.e.*, from the 24th ultimo to the 4th proximo. Christian clerks, especially, ought to get this leave, for although there are many bank holidays during the year the Hindus get the majority of them, and the Christians one here, one there. If this thing can be managed many no doubt of the European clerks will leave Bombay for the ten days, but many more will be obliged owing to insufficient funds to stay on. Could not the managers of firms —especially those who gave no increases this year— help their European clerks by giving them "Christmas Boxes ?" Managers are fully aware that of their staff none are so willing to work extra time as their European clerks ; and they ask nothing for their extra work, and managers would show their appreciation by helping their clerks take a holiday, —Yours, &c.,

Dec. 15. QUILL.

THE Lahore *Tribune* says :—A poor old widow, who lived by herself in her house near Lohari Gate, met a horrible death on Friday morning. As she stepped on the projecting *chajja* of the roof, to put some *bari* to dry in the sun, she slipped and fell headlong down on an open conservancy cart that stood below. Her trunk fell on the soft heap of filth, but her head struck an upright piece of wood and her brains were knocked out. The Mussulman cartman and the sweeper on duty lifted the corpse out of the vehicle and laid it on the roadside. No Hindu in the neighbourhood touched the body, although it was that of a Hindu woman, because the remains were soiled ! The only act of humanity performed by the by-standers was to send a man to fetch round her sister, who lives in another mohalla.

"EKDUM ACHAA !"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Spaniards have been defeated by the rebels in the Philippines with a loss of 300. An English photographer named Morris has (says a *Times'* Singapore telegram) been killed while venturing into the rebel lines.

EVERY schoolboy knows that "one Englishman is equal to three Frenchmen." The prowess of a Briton has never been expressed, however, in terms of "niggers." It seems high time that this should be done. Three British officers and 100 Hausas have just been engaged in a walking match in the Asbanti hinterland, which has had a really interesting termination. The walk—it was called an "expedition"—was 900 miles long, and the white men bore the fatigues admirably, but frequently some of the Hausas and bearers had to be left behind. When such a result is obtained in the climate of West Africa, what (asks the *Westminster Gazette*) might we not expect were a returumatch brought off on the Herne Hill cinder-path ?

THE Austrian paterfamilias seems to be very particular person. In a letter to the editor of the *Neues Weiner Tagblatt*, "A Father" protests against one of the boys' Christmas books now being sold in Vienna in which occurs the sentence. "Brutality (Die Rohheit) is part of the national character of the English." The book is published by a German publishing company as part of the "Universal Library for the Young," and is an adaptation of one of Captain Marryat's novels, under the title of "Hans Lichtfuss," or "Jack Lightfoot." "A Father" is indignant that the country of Shakspere and Milton, which was for centuries the classic guardian of civic liberties, should be so wantonly slandered in a book made in Germany, and that this book should be offered as a Christmas present to boys in Vienna.

A MEDICAL Teuton who bears the somewhat unpromising name—to English ears—of Dr. Pfuhl, claims to have discovered the reason for the complete or partial nervous breakdown which is the almost inevitable sequel of an attack of influenza (says the *World.*) various bacilli, it appears, have various tastes as to which part of the human organism is the most agreeable to attack. And it unfortunately happens that the bacillus of influenza has a marked and fiendish preference for "our central nervous system." This is very interesting as far as it goes, though it does not seem to tell us much on the subject that was not already self-evident. The German doctor would materially strengthen his claim upon our gratitude if he could tell us how to prevent this brutal bacillus from thus playing the "pfuhl" with the nerves of humanity, which in these days are already tried sufficiently, one would have supposed.

ONE of the absurdities of the motor procession to Brighton was the ridiculous manner in which the mechanical and financial gentlemen who drove the cars got themselves up. Is it necessary to wear a uniform when you "mote"? On this subject *Vanity Fair* makes judicious comment :—"But one thing is certain ; if one has to wear a uniform—(last week it seemed to be a cross between that of a Margate yachtsman and a circus rider)—to navigate a motor-car, the thing won't take. There is no reason why a man should not ride in a dog-cart driven by electricity in the same garb as he would wear in a mail phaeton. The same craze for a dress appeared in the early days of bicycles. The riders of that type of wheel thought it necessary to don a sort of military coat, befrogged and braided, and no self-respecting man would bike. These motor-car people have selected a naval sort of rig, with brass buttons and a cheesecutter cap ; and the sooner these trapping are laid aside the better for the prospects of the new vehicle."

ACCORDING to the *Daily Chronicle*, an Anglo-French society for the development of more cordial relations between England and France has just been formed. The objects of the society, which has been christened "L'Entente Cordiale," is to create a better knowledge and higher appreciation of the French nation in England, as also of the English nation in France, by the organisation of meetings, conferences, and the circulation of literature tending to these objects. The originators of the society the Hon. P. Stanthorpe, M.P., and Mr. Thompson, L.C.C., do not, of course, imagine that they can directly influence the policy of Governments, but they believe that much can be done indirectly by educating public opinion, both here and in France, to remove the prejudices and misunderstandings that at present exist on both sides of the Channel. A French society is also about to be established in Paris with a like object. M. Villars, the London correspondent of the *Figaro*, has lent his warm support to the scheme, and it is proposed to approach Lord Dufferin with the view of asking him to become the president of the new body.

WOE to the unwedded ! A great persecution has begun. The Argentine Republic is about to introduce a series of laws which spare neither youth nor age, and which are meant to populate the land to overflowing, unless they succeed in turning it into a deathly wilderness. Clause I runs as follows ; "On and after the 1st of January, 1897, every male from the age of twenty to eighty shall pay a tax till he marries, and shall pay it once in every month." Imagine this. For golden youth and silver age no escape and no statute of limitation. The bachelor-boy, the celibate weighty in years the widower rejoicing in his release, will all be hurried to a common doom. And in Argentina no woman—no, nor man either—may be fickle, coy, or hard to please. Let us hear Clause II. : "Young celibates of either sex who shall without legitimate motive re

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is an evidence of the improved methods at the War Office writes the *Broad Arrow* that the honour and rewards for the Dongola Campaign have been settled and announced within a fortnight of the receipt of the despatch recording the services of those who were engaged in it. Under the old system such a thing could not have happend. The "course of office" was long and slow—no one was in a hurry. The Commander-in-chief was not to be approached in irreverent haste, and indeed the traditional Military Secretary would have been unworthy of his position if he had failed to allow decent intervals to elapse between the various stages of the consideration of a question, however burning it might happen to be. There is something to be said perhaps in allowing time for a calm and dispassionate consideration of a matter at issue, and no doubt if Lord Wolseley and his advisers had allowed Christmas to intervene in the publication of the Dongola Gazette it probably would have been considerably shorter. Of course the officers who get the most are Colonels Hunter, D. S. O., and Rundle, C. M. G., D. S. O. Their promotion to the rank of major-general is a reward far above any string of letters that could be added to their names. They are both young men—Colonel Rundle is but forty—and their promotion means to them the prospect of a long series of high appointments in the Service. It is the same reward that Lord Wolseley bestowed upon Sir Herbert Kitchener himself, but it is of greater value to Colonel Hunter and Colonel Rundle as both are younger men than their Chief, and will have even a longer term in which to enjoy the advantages of their advancement. The Sirdar's K.C.B. was a matter of course, and there is no exception to be taken to the half-dozen C.B.s which follow it.

The date of the launching of the second-class cruiser Furious, at Devonport, has been changed from December 4 to December 3, as on the 3rd the tide will be better suited for the purpose. This is the fourth time the date for launching this vessels has been altered, but on each former occasion it was done to give an extension of time. All the launching arrangements are complete, and the propeller-shafting has been fitted. The general construction of the ship is further advanced than has been the case with any other cruiser launched from Devonport. Already the Furious has had built into her 100 tons of material more than could be claimed for her sister ship the Arrogant, when she was launched a few months ago, and as material is still being added to the Furious she will probably leave the building slip weighing 2,750 tons.

M. de Kerjegu, the reporter upon the French Naval Estimates of 1897, has written in a very despondent tone. He is of opinion that the condition of French naval defences will not justify the credits being further reduced. They have fallen since 1890 by 11,000,000 francs on the head of construction and 7,000,000 francs on that of armament. The result has been, he says, that France has been unable to lay down more than four vessels of above 2,000 tons in the present year, and she can only undertake three in 1897. This being so, it is impossible to complete in sufficient time the ships necessary to replace those which are growing antiquated. The creation of a British naval base at Gibraltar disquiets him, and he would have the Canal des Deux Mers put in hand forthwith, for he is convinced that we can prevent the union of the Mediterranean and Northern Squadrons, while Germany is a menace in the North Sea. The real remedy, he says, is to increase the number of French ships, reducing the displacements as far as possible in order not to burden the resources of the country, to secure high speeds, and to give the vessels a large range of action. We are afraid these conditions will be found incompatible with sufficient stability and offensive and defensive power.

In relation to this view of M. de Kerjegu, it will be useful to recall what are the features of the French shipbuilding programme of 1897. The most important vessel to be undertaken is a battleship of the Henri Quatre type, of about 9,000 tons. She will be built at Brest. The Henri Quatre was incorrectly described in the recent Parliamentary return. She displaces 8,948 tons, carries two guns of 10·7 in., seven 5·5 in., and twelve 1·8in. quick-firers; she will have engines of 11,000 horse-power, calculated for a speed of seventeen knots; her torpedo boats will be two in number, submerged. The new ship, which is known as "A 3," will be analogous in character. The most important of the crusiers to be laid down is "C 3," a sister of the Jeanne d'Arc, displacing 11270 tons, and intended for a speed of twenty-three knots, her engines being of 28,500 horse-power, and driving three screws. She will be built at Toulon. A first-class station cruiser, "D 2," is to be laid down at Lorient. She will displace 5,500 tons, and, with engines of 17,100 horse-power, is to steam at twenty three knots. She will carry eight 6·3 in. and twelve 1·4 in. quick-firers. Another vessel of the same class, "D 3," is also to be laid down in a private yard. To a private yard also will be confided a third-class station cruiser, "K 2," which has often been referred to by the name of Infernet. She will be a sister of the D'Estrees, which is in hand at Rochefort. A station gunboat, "T1," of the Surprise type, is to be built, probably by M. Normand at Havre. The remaining vessels on the programme are a torpedo gun-vessel, "M 2," of twenty-six knots, and six first-class torpedo-boats, numbered from "P 31" to "P 36," of which four will be built in the dockyards, this being the first time that the work of torpedo-boat construction has been taken out of private hands.

The Russian Imperial yacht Standart underwent her official steam trials at Cronstadt, a naval committee being on board, on October 31. The result was most successful, the average of a twelve hours run being 21·13, and the maximum twenty-two knots, while the contract speed was but twenty knots. The engines could have been pushed further, but the committee were well satisfied with what had been accomplished. When the Standart came from Leith to Portsmouth her average was 17·6 knots, the engines working at from sixty to seventy-five revolutions. From Cherbourg to Copenhagen the average was eighteen knots, but this does not represent the power of the yacht, for she slowed down to fourteen knots for a long distance, not to outrun the Palarnaia Svezda, afterwards running at twenty knots in the teeth of a strong wind and against head seas. Throughout the engines worked perfectly.

It is announced that two 22½ knot commerce-destroyers, which are to be built under the new programme of the Japanese, will be laiddown in America, respectively in the yards of Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. It was expected that some of this work would fall to Transatlantic firms. On the other hand the correspondent of the *Times* at Singapore telegraphs that the Chinese Government has signed contracts in Pekin for the construction of a couple of cruisers at Elswick while four torpedo-boats are to go to Schichau, the German builder. It is reported further that the Vulcan yard at Stettin is to build three protected cruisers for the Chinese Navy.

True Copy of comments on judgments against the following Defendants appeared in the "Journal of Gas Lighting, Water Supply, &c., dated 24th Nov. 1896," in favor of "Welsbach Patent."

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO., LD. VS. THE METEOR INCANDESCENT LIGHTING CO., LD. AND INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO., LD. VS. MORROWITZ.

ANOTHER LEGAL VICTORY FOR THE WELSBACH PATENT.

In our "legal intelligence" to-day will be found a special report of the proceedings taken in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Romer by the Incandescent Gas Light Company against the Meteor Incandescent Light Company. We have reported the speech of Mr. Terrell, Q. C. for the Plaintiffs at length, because it both explains the Incandescent Gas Light Company's position and demonstrates the importance of the action which might otherwise be overlooked. The defendants did not appear in Court, though from their previous proceedings it was to have been inferred that they intended to defend the action and try to make good their advertised pretensions in regard to "their mantle." It is unnecessary for us to draw the moral from this utter collapse of an apparently threatening case; but in justice to the Incandescent Gas Light Company, who have been put to great trouble and expense in fighting these infringement cases—and have thereby naturally been prevented from devoting themselves wholly to the technical and commercial development of their business to their own and the public advantage—it is necessary to explain how this Company at present stand. Before Friday's judgment, the Company were in a position (created by the judgments of Mr. Justice Wills and the Appeal Court) to obtain [illegible] injunctions against parties making mantles [illegible] their patent of 1885; but inasmuch as [illegible] rium was not specifically mentioned [illegible] ugh actually covered they might [illegible] e difficulty in persuading any [illegible] injunction on this pa[illegible]thorium mantles. The e[illegible]sion is, among other [illegible]so that henceforward [illegible] cure an infringement [illegible] dealers in, [illegible] The Compr[illegible] of the whole [illegible] capable of [illegible] descent gas-burner [illegible] of the Chrome [illegible] Sunlight Company. [illegible] public should therefore be [illegible] against all representations claiming the [illegible] new incandescing elements lying outside the [illegible] patent, especially when admittedly obtained [illegible] om the sources of those "rare earths" of which so much has been heard in connection with the incandescent gas-burner litigation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain E. L. Wadge, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE s s Jupiter, 2,190 tons, Captain John Naile, will sail to-day for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Persepolis, 949 tons, Captain M Etienne, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 41 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Tooth, Mr Daly, Mr McStocker, one gentleman, Mr Staik Allykhan, Private Baju Chewan, and 296 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Jupiter	2199	Naile	London	16-12	Bombay Co
B	Muke Maru	2034	Going	Japan	17-12	N Y Kalsha
D	Vulcan	2211	Curtis	Liverpool	28-12	Bombay Co
F	Vadala	2164	Wadge	Moulmein	15-12	M M Co
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	18-12	F Heyer
K	Pekin	2134	Shumaker	R S Ports		H C Joosub
L	Kaveri	553	Esmailji	Bhownugger	15-12	Shepd & Co
M	Bahadari	839	Fairweather	Karachi	15-12	Do.
N	Cashmere	1665	Garrett	Mauritius	19-12	H C Joosub
O	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal	19-12	K T Mahomed

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	513	Fakeera	N F			Shepherd & Co
Indravati	573	Fakeera	N F			Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2218	Garriok	Liverpool	16-12	W & A G & Co
5	Thames	2321	Nantes	Aden	19-12	P & O Co
7	Persepolis	949	Etienne	P Gulf	19-12	Rousset
8	Medusa	1692	Wallascking	China	21-12	A Lloyds
9	Baroda	1926	Schmidt	Calcutta	17-12	J Mackintosh
13	Pachumba	544	Livingstone	N F		M M & Co
15	Kapurthala	672		N F		Do.

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Rusell	Karachi	15-12	M M & Co	
Dwarka	760	Tice	N F		Do.	

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 5h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	R. I. M. S. Canning	Rose	Rangoon, Dec. 5.
	Natal s	Chevalier	Marseilles, Nov. 29.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachee, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Dumra s	Russell	Karachee, &c.
	Vadala s	Wadge	Moulmein.
	Stolsenfels s	Pankow	Hamburg.

The steamer Jupiter, Captain Naile, obtained her portclearance for Antwerp and London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Medusa, for China.
" Baroda, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Persepolis, for Persian Gulf.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Byculla, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Okhla, for Calcutta, &c.
Barque Coronac, for Falso Point.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
11 Pentakota s.....Cane .....Singapore, Nov. 30.

DEPARTURES.

December 11.—Steamers Culna, Maharaja and Karagola.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 14.

Hanford, Col, Ms 19th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 15.

Garnett, Major, Ms 1st E York Regt, from leave, from England.
Fowell, Major, Bo R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Thacker, Surg Capt, Bo A M S, on duty, from Rangoon.
Thring, Capt, Ms D A A G, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Murray, Capt, Punjab 34th Pioneers, on leave, from Jullundar
Buckley, Major, Punjab 1st Hampshire Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

Dawkins, Major, Bo R A, on duty, to Kamptee.
Oldfield, Lt Col, Bo, 5th B Cavalry, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th December, 1896.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band, will parade on the oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain R. G. Snell will command the Guard.
Dress:—Review order, khaki.
2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters to-day Wednesday at 6 p.m.
3. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant.
4. The Range will be reserved for "D" Company on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. Refreshments will be provided on the range.
5. No. 3679 Vol A Fielding is transferred from "C" to "B" Company from this date.
6. The Company drill for "B" Co will be at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant and not as previously stated.
7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 4114, Vol. G. A. Bourillion.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 o'clock this morning.
Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th December, 1896.

1. The Range Finding class will meet this morning at 7 a.m. sharp, at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Ground in Belvedere Hill, Mazagon and at the Arsenal Gate on Friday morning next, at 7 a.m. sharp.
2. There will be Gun drill at both Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m.
3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday morning next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. Bombay Time and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 19th instant on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
Every member is requested to attend.
The launch leaves the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 as possible.
5. Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress as above.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.
REGIMENTAL AFTER ORDER.

The drill at the Fort and Byculla Quarters ordered for Thursday night is postponed to Friday night at the same times and place.
The Grand Military and Gymnastic Entertainment.—On Thursday the 17th instant, Members of the Corps will be admitted to the Entertainment on tickets to be purchased beforehand at the following prices:
For a Member Rs. 2 including free ticked for a lady, and Rs. 1 for each extra lady.
Tickets can be obtained at the Corps Club and the Fort and Byculla Headquarters.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID"

THE MAN WHO WAS NOT CREDULOUS.

I AM not, writes a reporter, credulous by nature—no reporter is—but I was commissioned by the editor of the *Stockport Advertiser* (England) to make some inquiries into an alleged wonderful occurrence. It was my business simply to report the truth. The facts of Mrs. Parkinson's sensational experience are simply facts, and nothing more. I do not attempt to comment on them. I was directed to 31, Chapelfield-street, Union-street, Ardwick, near Manchester. I give Mrs. Parkinson's address in full, so that there may be no doubts about my good faith.

I was shown into a neat little sitting-room, where I found Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson. They were both disposed to be communicative, and rightly enough so.

"I found Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson."

"And this experience of yours, Mrs. Parkinson, how did it start?" I asked.

"About a week after the New Year I had a stroke of paralysis, and a severe one, for the whole of my right side became perfectly useless."

"Ay," interposed Mr. Parkinson, "her right hand was so useless that she had to lift it with her left whenever she wanted to move it."

"When I tried to get about," Mrs. Parkinson added, "I used to stagger, and could only get across the room with the help of the furniture. The doctor told my husband that he must keep a close watch on me, as the paralysis had affected my brain."

"But you can get about all right now?" I asked.

"Splendidly; as well as ever I did."

"And now will you tell me how this wonderful change came about?"

"After I had been some time like this, helpless and useless, nothing seeming to do me any good, I had a visit from my sister, who said she had read many extraordinary cures in the newspapers, effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She advised me to try them, and so I did. I felt so very much better after the first box that I determined to persevere, and by the time I had taken five boxes full I was quite cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

PURE BLOOD
is the source of good health.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.
Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CARNRICK'S
LIQUID PEPTONOIDS
As palatable as a Liqueur.
This delicious cordial-like preparation contains the stimulating and nutritious principles of beef, entirely digested, and combined with sufficient spirit to ensure its perfect preservation.
It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced up.

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HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrocyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently free from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a more powerful and valuable therapeutic.
To Capsuled Bottle only.

The Tiffin-Carrier, Rs. 10 only.

Durable Strong Tiffin Carriers,
MADE OF SHEET BRASS.
ORDINARY BRASS POLISHED, Rs. 10.
BEST SILVER PLATED, Rs. 16.
ECONOMICAL—Will last a life-time and retain a value.
PORTABLE—Occupies no space, a "Multum in Parvo."
DURABLE—No joins in manufacture, and will stand rough use.
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Packing free, freight charges extra.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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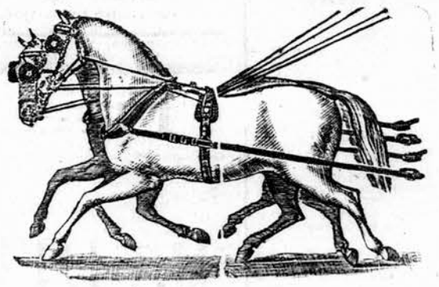
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

HARNESS! HARNESS!



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EVERY ARTICLE HAND-SEWN.

Single Phaeton Harness, Black or Brown, Brass Mounted	Rs. 85 to 135		
Superior " " " "	Silver-plated Mounts	Rs. 110 to 150	
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PILSENER BEER
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
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"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
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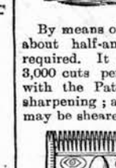
OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S
HOPLEMUROMA

WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA
(HOOF OINTMENT)
For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.
This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.
After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.
1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.
Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.



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Warranted not to injure the leather.

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A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.
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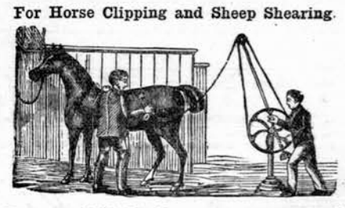
PATENT APPARATUS
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.



By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.
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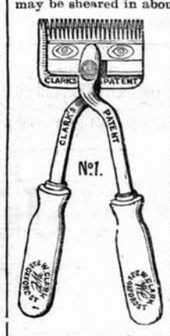

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for egs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.
No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.
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Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.
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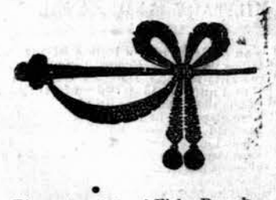

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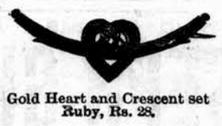

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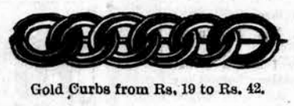

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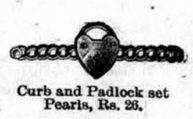

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